NEWS-WEEK

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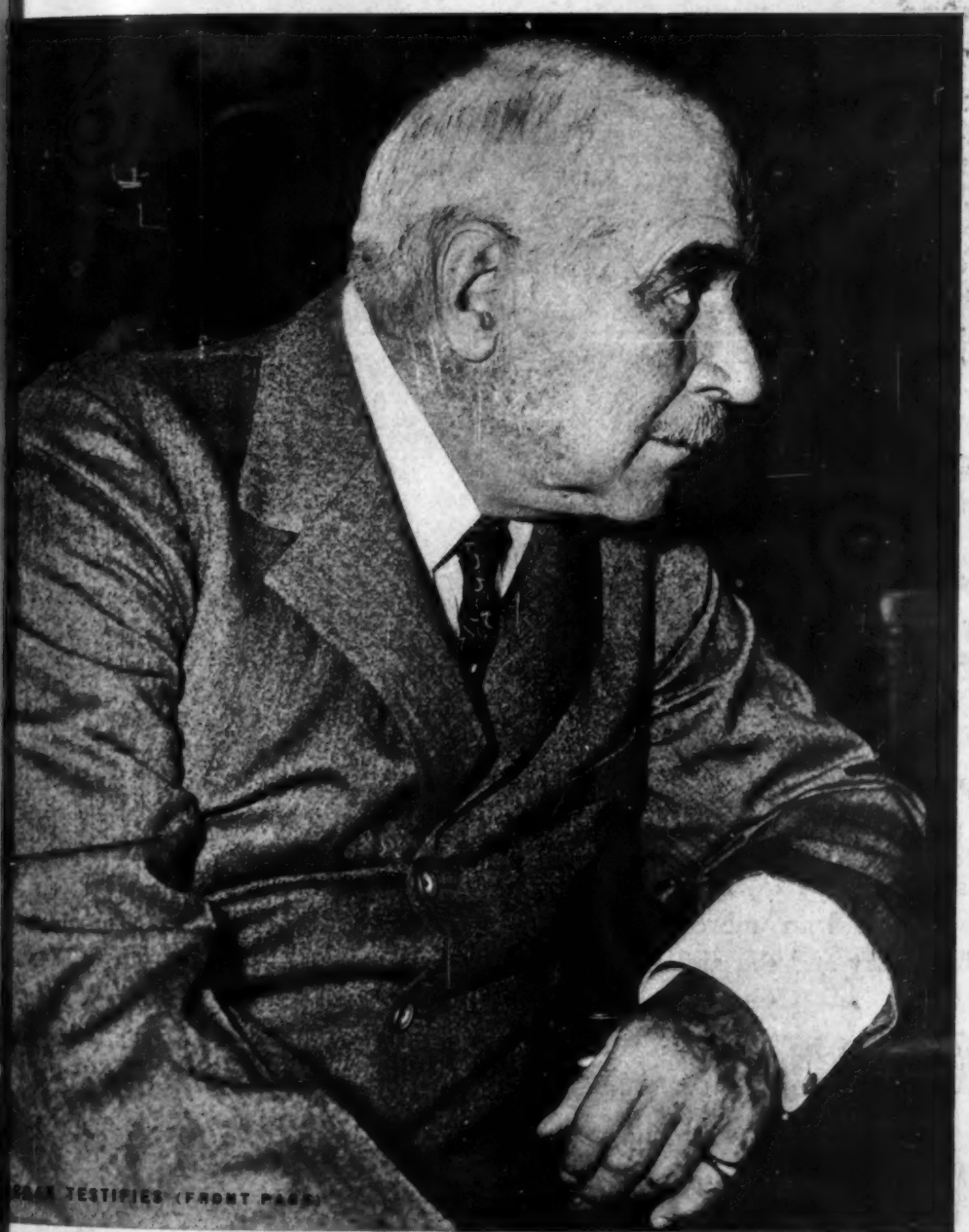

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JAPANESE GREETED (AT HOME)

REVOLT IN CUBA (AT HOME)

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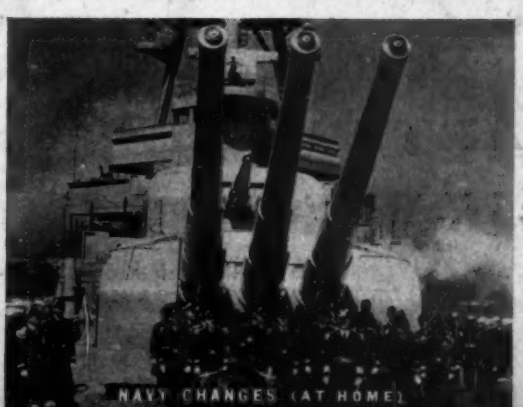

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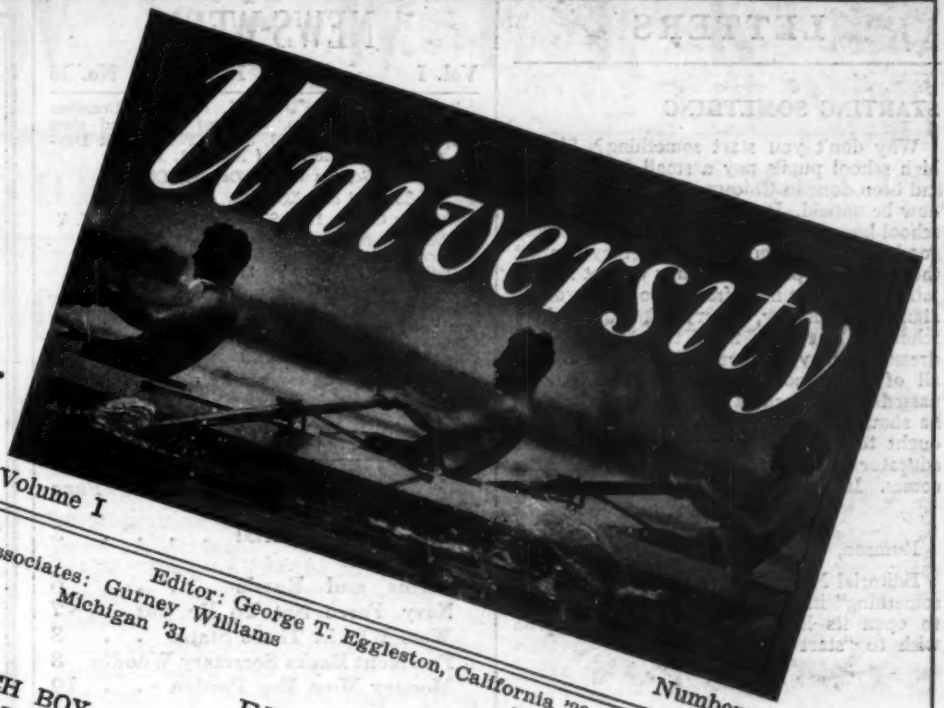

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LETTERS

STARTING SOMETHING

Why don't you start something? Should high school pupils pay a small fee? If that had been done in Chicago, teachers would not now be unpaid. It would help to balance the school budget. If we give the children a really good common school education, they can get their working papers. If they do not need a job, they do not need free schools. As you go about the country, observe the high school scholars. They are more than simply well dressed; many of them have automobiles—all of them look prosperous. If a scholar passed common school examinations, say 90%, he should have a scholarship, but all others ought to pay. Ask the question. Get some educator to write for you and let's see what comes. It should be interesting.

NELLIE A. PORTER

Rumson, N. J.

Editorial Note: NEWS-WEEK cannot "start something" in its editorial pages. It is glad to open its letter column to readers who wish to "start something."

HIMES RHYMES

Of all the varied thrusts given to a man in semi-public life, none is equal to that of having his name spelled wrong. Please enter my name properly thus:

My name is George H. Himes
Rhymes with chimes.

May 18, 1933 was my 89th birthday. I was born in Troy Township, Bradford County, Pa. Only lived in Oregon 80 years.

Met a New York acquaintance recently. He liked Oregon quite well, but complained of its having too much rain. I drew World Almanac for 1933 and found that rainfall was:

Portland, 41.6

New York, 43.0

He was silent. Check for $1.00. Good morning.

A small poster has been mailed to you. That will show you how I crossed the plains. Walked most of the way.

GEORGE H. HIMES

Portland, Ore.

APPRECIATED

I am enclosing my check. I would like to tell you that we appreciate the good taste you show, in presenting the news in a dignified manner, while preserving all the terseness and brevity such a short survey necessitates. We hope you won't permit yourselves to be stampeded into a change of policy and that you will adhere to the fine standards you have set yourselves.

LOUISE DE WETTER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIKES COLOR

Herewith my $1.00 for twenty weeks of your valuable magazine. I like it better than any I have seen. Your color arrangement which changes each week is a happy choice.

C. B. CHAMBERS

Gallup, N. M.

NEWS-WEEK

Vol. I June 3, 1933 No. 16

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THE COVER

Color sequence of News-Week covers: First Saturday of a month, green; second, red; third, yellow; fourth, blue; fifth, orange.

MORGAN TESTIFIES: A close-up of the unruffled J. P. Morgan on the fourth day of his appearance before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.—(See page 3). (Acme).

JAPANESE GREETED: At the White House the conversations with foreign statesmen continue as the Japanese delegation arrives. Left to right are: Ambassador Debuchi, Mrs. Roosevelt, Eigo Fukai, Viscount Ishii, President Roosevelt and Capt. Walter Vernou.—(See page 6). (Keystone).

REVOLT IN CUBA: Soldiers of the Machado government march into the city of Trinidad in the province of Santa Clara, where it is reported that Major Ortiz has been hanging rebels right and left.—(See page 13). (International).

MRS. WHITNEY FALLS: At the Devon, Pa., horse show, Mrs. John Hay Whitney takes her fifth spill in two weeks.—(See page 20). (Acme).

REPEAL IN NEW YORK: Alfred E. Smith registers and then casts his vote on the New York repeal resolution. His State and seven others have voted against the 18th Amendment to date.—(See page 8). (Acme).

NAVY CHANGES: Ceremonies are performed aboard the cruiser Augusta as Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby takes command of the Navy scouting force. Meanwhile, in Washington, Secretary Swanson abandons the plan to take one-third of the Navy's ships out of service.—(See page 7). (Wide World).

HARRISON PONDERS: The candid camera takes Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi at a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee during consideration of the huge National Industrial Recovery Bill.—(See Business, page 24). (International).

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NEWS-WEEK

Vol. I, No. 16 — THE FRONT PAGE — June 3, 1933

HOUSE OF MORGAN: Its Taxes And Favored Friends

Provoke a National Crossfire of Agitation, and Some Sniping

The inquiry begun by the Senate a year ago as a round-up of Wall Street bears became last week the Greatest Show on Earth.

The House of Morgan, widely advertised as a monster of finance, was brought to Washington and placed on public view for the first time since 1912, when the Pujo Committee looked into the so-called "money trust." The dignified Senate Office Building was transformed into the Big Top, where a tenacious ringmaster named Pecora cracked his whip at the Morgan partners.

While the press outdid itself to carry the four-day spectacle to the country's every corner, the nation stared in wonder and excitement, waiting breathlessly for the ringmaster's labors to bring forth a mountain of scandal. Instead, out scampered what looked to many spectators to be some very likely mice of indiscretion.

One, a seasoned animal, headed for the income tax law, and caused such a furor as almost to steal the show from the main attraction. Three others, even more spritely, scurried after numerous big names even to the government's own doorstep, and stirred up great confusion.

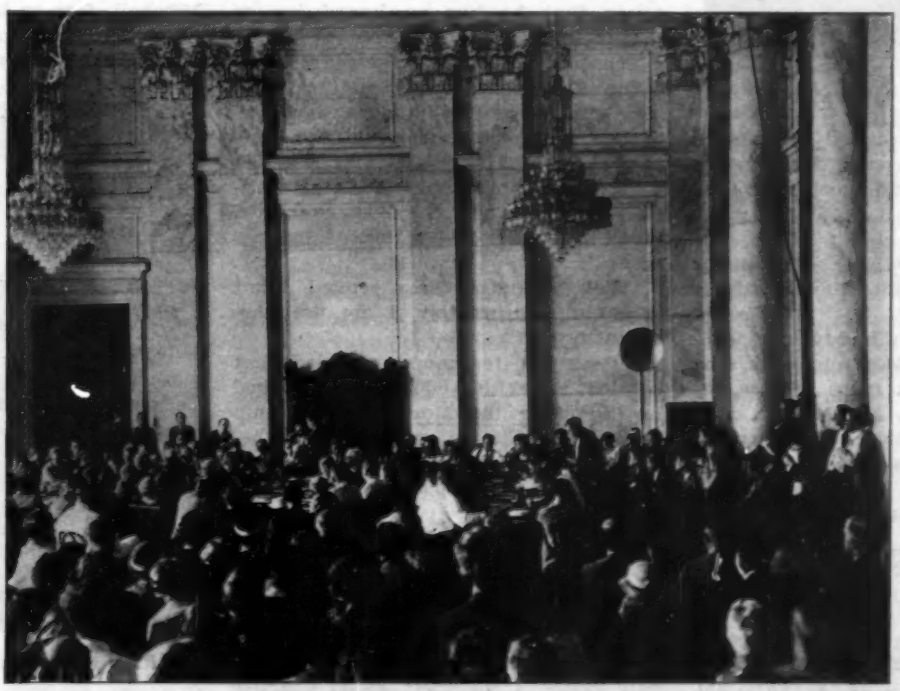
A fifth, no doubt a relative, was just emerging when one of the management, Senator Glass, calling the ringmaster's tactics into question, spluttered "The only things lacking now are peanuts and colored lemonade!" and broke up the whole performance. During the embroglio, the House of Morgan quietly joined the spectators.

When the crowd dispersed after this heated first-act finale, it was a much disputed question whether the House of Morgan or the administration was more embarrassed. As the show progressed, the ethics of the Morgan business and not its legality became the center of interest.

The opening acts were staged in the Senate hearing room of the Banking and Currency Committee, under whose auspices the drama was presented. Spectators who got there early enough crowded into one-half of the room, standing, or sitting, or perched unsteadily on window ledges, trying, often vainly, to hear what was going on above the hubbub inside and out. Guards in the doorway, kept back the hosts of late-comers, and in doing so, often became involved in altercations with reporters who had space reserved inside.

In the other half of the room stretched six long tables to accommodate the huge turnout of press representatives—the largest for any committee hearing in Washington memories. In between was the shiny mahogany table at which members of the committee were seated.

To the right of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, mild-mannered committee chairman, was Ferdinand Pecora, swart Sicilian-born counsel to the committee, whose outward calm hides an inner nervousness that caused him to leave many meals untouched while the success of his great show hung in the balance. Near him was his little black trunk, carefully guarded always, from which he would pull his various whips to put the Morgans through their paces.



ACME

Here a Mighty Spectacle: The Senate Caucus Room During the Morgan Hearing. At the Table on the Left Are Mr. Morgan, Mr. Pecora and Senators

At this table, too, was the main attraction, J. P. Morgan and his men—including John W. Davis, his dignified, handsome counsel, and Leonard A. Keyes, office manager. Mr. Morgan and his partners were all so similarily clad in dark business suits, stiff collars, and dark ties, that they seemed to be in uniform, particularly on the first two days.

So crowded, hot and noisy did the committee room become that, on the third day, the whole show was moved to the Senate caucus room, a large chamber fit for more elaborate pageantry.

Here spectators could not hear at all, until an amplifying apparatus was installed, which worked only intermittently. As the crowd strained forward, the harsh scraping of chairs on the marble floor caused Senator Glass to snap, "We might as well be in a boiler shop."

In these thronged and turgid settings, shrewd Mr. Pecora pursued his purpose of bringing into public view

the practices of private bankers so that, if need were found, corrective legislation might be drawn. He had a difficult time. Witnesses politely but steadfastly refused to admit his implications. Senator Glass persistently heckled him to know where his questions were leading.

Each time Pecora put his witness in one of three big rings. In each ring he staged a separate act, related yet distinct. The first was called "The Morgan Firm"; the second, "Its Income Taxes"; the third and most spectacular, "Its Friends."

INTERNATIONAL

Ferdinand Pecora, Grand Inquisitor

THE MORGAN FIRM: Testimony and statements put into the record revealed the following:

J. P. Morgan & Co. has twenty partners, of which Mr. Morgan is the senior partner. "I am more or less retired," he declared. Mr. Morgan is a member also of affiliated partnerships in London and Paris, and of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia which is treated along with J. P. Morgan & Co. as one firm. Partners hold 18 directorships in banks and 167 directorships in corporations.

Assets

Total Morgan-Drexel assets at the end of last year were $424,708,000, about 37% less than at the end of 1929, but still ranking eleventh among New York banking institutions. Total deposits were over $340,000,000, a drop of about 31% since 1929, but still ranking tenth among New York banks. A high degree of liquidity had been maintained all through the depression, according to the record.

Underwritings since the war totaled over $6,000,000,000, of which a third have been paid in full and only $125,000,000 of railroad issues are in default. The "most profitable" part of the firm's business is banking. It will not take deposits from anyone, according to Mr. Morgan, even from Senator Fletcher, who asked about it, unless he has "the proper introduction."

INCOME TAXES: Turning to Federal income tax returns, Mr. Pecora put direct questions to the witness about filed statements.

"I do not know anything about income tax questions at all, sir," Mr. Morgan replied, "I am sorry to tell you."

"Do you know," insisted Mr. Pecora, "that in the income tax return filed by your firm for the two-day period of Jan. 1 and Jan. 2, 1931, deductions were claimed by way of losses for that two-day period amounting to $21,071,862.94?"

Mr. Morgan had offered to have his office manager explain. Again he replied: "I really do not know anything whatever about income tax statements of the office."

This persistent questioning aroused Senator Glass.

Protest

"I do not see any use in the world, or anything to be gained by badgering Mr. Morgan about his knowledge of that particular item," said the Virginian, who had previously protested that "Mr. Morgan had stated over and over again that he has no knowledge of this income tax business."

Senators joined in the wrangle that followed. Prompted by Senator Glass, Mr. Morgan revealed that Federal income tax experts reviewed these matters.

"I might point out," Senator Couzens retorted, "that they also examined Mr. Charles Mitchell's income tax returns."

"Well," Senator Glass replied, "that is an implication that I am not participating in."

Subsequent testimony revealed that the loss of $21,000,000 was established by dissolving the Morgan partnership on Jan. 2, 1931, to revalue assets before admitting Parker Gilbert, a new partner. Then the partnership was reformed.

Revaluation

Although the revaluation of assets, which accomplished the loss, is customary when admitting a new partner, Mr. Pecora sought to show that Morgan's had varied from their usual practice of taking in partners on the end of the year, in order to gain a special advantage. But Senator Glass maintained that the firm had acted "within the law."

Then Mr. Pecora brought out that no income taxes were paid here in 1931 and 1932 by members of the firms of Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. while only about $48,000 was paid in 1930. But in 1929 more than $11,000,000 flowed into the coffers of the Government from this source.

Somewhat amazed by the fact that these reputedly wealthy men had escaped income payments entirely for two years, committee members were shocked to attention when Mr. Morgan revealed that his income taxes to the British Government amounted to about £7,000, roughly $28,000, for each of these two years.

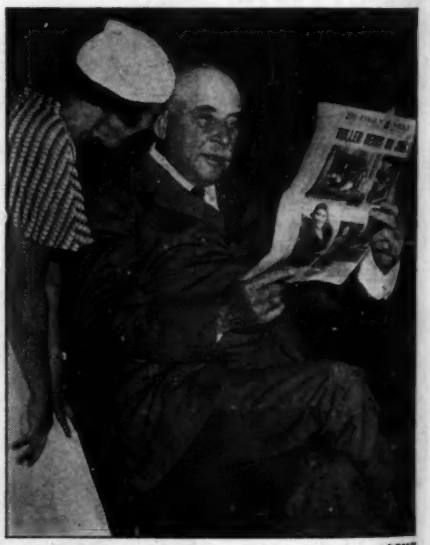
"The English income tax," Mr. Morgan said in explanation, "includes a tax on the rental value of property owned which the owner uses and which would have increased his income had he rented it, and does not include any capital gains and losses."

Admitted

Mr. Morgan admitted that he would have paid a tax here in 1931 and 1932 "to quite a considerable amount," under the British system, "but I wouldn't have paid as much in 1928 and 1929."

Such was the furor occasioned by this revelation that Congress members immediately began considering ways to stop tax loopholes (see page 24).

FRIENDS: When Mr. Pecora turned from income taxes to Morgan clients, the show became spectacular.. The ringmaster first held up to the spectators a list of some 60 bankers who, between 1927 and 1931, had borrowed from the Morgan and Drexel companies. A $10,000,000 loan to Charles E. Mitchell, former head of the National City Bank and now standing trial for income tax evasion (see page 25) drew forth stinging insinuations from some of the Senators, all of which were stoutly denied by the Morgan firm. Onlookers found more interest in the name of Norman H. Davis, the President's ambassador-at-large.



ACME

J. P. Morgan, Photographers' Delight

Mr. Pecora then drew forth other lists. These much publicized "preferred lists" contained some 300 names—friends of the partners or clients of the firm—to whom certain common stocks had been offered without profit to the company, that is at the same price at which they were purchased as part of financing programs.

First came a list of buyers of Allegheny Corporation common at $20 a share. It was offered late in January, 1929, just before speculators began

making a market in the yet unissued stock at around $35. The stock sells currently at around $2.50 a share.

Second was a list of buyers of Standard Brands common at $32, offered in July, 1929, before the stock sold initially on the New York Stock Exchange at nearly $41.

This stock recently touched a new high for this year at $21.50.

Among the important public figures who obtained loans or stocks were:

• Calvin Coolidge—3,000 shares of Standard Brands. He bought them four months after he had left the White House.

• Charles G. Dawes—$74,725 loan against collateral. He borrowed this sum while United States Ambassador in Britain, paid it back in six months.

• John J. Raskob—2,000 shares of Allegheny. At the time of the purchase Mr. Raskob was chairman of the Democratic National Committee, whose party was still reeling from the political trouncing it had received in 1928.

• William G. McAdoo—500 shares of Allegheny, 500 shares of United Corp. (On his own admission), 1,000 shares of Standard Brands. Mr. McAdoo eventually disposed of his allotment at a net loss of $2,565. At the time of the purchase he held no political office. He is now junior Senator from California.

• Newton D. Baker—2,000 shares of Allegheny, which corporation he represented as counsel. Since he was Democratic Secretary of War nine years ago Mr. Baker has refused to permit the use of his name as a Presidential candidate.

• Charles Francis Adams—1,000 shares of Allegheny. The purchase was made a month before Mr. Adams became President Hoover's Secretary of the Navy. Extenuating circumstance: His son-in-law is Henry S. Morgan, Mr. Morgan's second son and partner.

• Owen D. Young—5,000 shares of Allegheny. When this offer was taken up Mr. Young was chairman of the Young Commission, set up to negotiate the last German reparations revision, of which body Mr. Morgan was also a member.

• Norman H. Davis—500 shares of Standard Brands and a collateral loan of $50,000, of which he still owes $10,000. Two years later Mr. Davis was appointed American representative to the World Disarmament Conference by President Hoover, and has latterly acted as Mr. Roosevelt's ambassador-at-large in Europe. Taxed in Geneva by a reporter with having borrowed from Morgan's, Mr. Davis said: "It is not extraordinary for anyone to borrow money."

• Richard B. Mellon—6,000 shares of Allegheny and 5,000 shares of Standard Brands. His brother, Andrew W. Mellon, was at this time Secretary of the Treasury.

• Owen J. Roberts—100 shares of Allegheny. The purchase was made fourteen months before Mr. Justice Roberts was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Hoover.

Mr. Pecora and many Senators were quick to perceive implications in lists containing so many highly placed and influential men. Particularly seized upon was a phrase in a letter of thanks from Mr. Raskob, in which he stated that he hoped "the future holds opportunities for me to reciprocate."

Demands were made in and out of Congress that Secretary Woodin (see page 8) and Mr. Davis resign. Above the din rose Senator Borah's stentorian voice demanding that the Treasury should be headed by a person "who, like Caesar's wife, is above suspicion."

Brother

George Whitney, immaculate younger brother of the president of the New York Stock Exchange, and the partner who acted as Mr. Morgan's chief spokesman on details, declared that the firm did not believe in selling common stocks to the public. When it undertook common stock financing, "we invited people that we know intimately, that we believe have enough knowledge of business and general conditions to know exactly what they are buying, to come along with us at the same price."

Whether the Morgan "favors" indicated a sinister intent to extend the influence of the banking house became the subject of hot debate throughout the nation.

Finally, just as the adroit Mr. Pecora was about to produce a list of purchasers of United Corporation, Senator Glass stopped him. "Where are we going and what is expected to be adduced from the examination?" he asked.

A heated colloquy broke out. Chairman Fletcher felt called upon to extol Mr. Pecora's services, and Mr. Pecora pointed out that his salary of $255 a month was "no incentive" to him to continue the investigation. With that, the first part of the Greatest Show on Earth was over, with the acrobatics to follow on Wednesday's resumption.

THE SENIOR PARTNER: Throughout last week's sweaty, toilsome days, Mr. Morgan played the role of jolly squire. Heralded beforehand as camera-shy and inclined to snap at reporters, he posed for his picture at half-hour stretches.

When Bascom Timmons, a newspaperman, fumbled in his pockets for a smoke, Mr. Morgan handed him a cigar. He played a joke on Ray Tucker, Scripps-Howard correspondent, by granting a long interview and then refusing permission to print it. Once he eyed the sound-amplifiers and remarked to a reporter at his elbow:

"There is too much noise in the world."

Chuckles

He shook hands with Senators and investigators, volunteered information on the stand and chuckled at his own revelations. Instead of waiting for Mr. Pecora to bring out the fact that the firm's London partner was a member of Parliament and a director of the Bank of England, Mr. Morgan told him about it in advance.

Ever since he was shot 18 years ago, Mr. Morgan has been flanked by a pair of husky detectives, whose presence often bores him. At the end of a day's testimony last week he had one of these moments of boredom.

With his oldest son, Junius, he pushed through the seething hallways and hurried to the street, with the detectives far astern. The banker and his son clambered into the high tonneau of an ancient, open Packard. With their night-elevator man at the wheel, the Morgans drove through the streets of Washington on a sightseeing tour, leaving the detectives to follow.

KEYSTONE

Thomas W. Lamont, Junius S. Morgan, Ray Tucker (White-Garbed Reporter) and J. P. Morgan, Who Gave Mr. Tucker a "Forgotten Interview"

FARMS AND RUSSIA: Brookhart's Appointment Renews Question of Soviet Recognition

When Smith Wildman Brookhart was appointed special adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration last week, the eyes of the American farmer turned toward Russia.

Mr. Brookhart, an Iowa Republican who lost his Senate seat last Summer because the voters thought he had too many relatives on the United States payroll, announced that he will do his best to open the Russian market to American goods and vice versa.

Policy

His statement raised two questions. One had to do with the future course of the administration's farm policy. Another was concerned with the President's attitude toward the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, whose official existence has never been admitted by this government since the first Socialist Soviet State was founded fifteen years ago.

The purpose of the Roosevelt agricultural program has been to raise farm prices and to get the farmer to stop glutting the market with a surplus. The farmer was told that he could get a reward only by reducing his crop.

Prices

Inflation amendments to the Farm Act sent prices whizzing upward before its elaborate production control machinery could come into play. And to administer the Act the President chose George N. Peek, a man who believes that, rather than reduce the farmer's acreage, the government should widen his markets abroad.

Last week Mr. Peek chose Mr. Brookhart to study the markets of Eastern Europe and Mr. Brookhart revealed that this sounded like Russia to him. Since Mar. 4 he has been at the Brookings Institution in Washington, investigating the Soviets' agricultural needs. "I have been a sort of Secretary of State for Russian affairs during several administrations," he explained.

Visited

Mr. Brookhart visited Europe ten years ago to arrange an international rifle match and inspect cooperative economic groups. In eight weeks he visited fifteen countries, including Russia, and came back with six mail sacks full of information.

For thirteen years the Soviets have traded with Americans under restrictions of all sorts. In New York they have maintained the Amtorg Trading Corporation through which American goods are bought and Russian goods sold. In Washington thick-set, blunt-spoken Boris Skvirsky has been head of the Soviets' Department of Information, an invisible Ambassador.

Col. Hugh Cooper, who built the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, departed in the middle twenties for Russia to plan the construction of a huge dam on the Dnieper River. A host of American engineers swarmed after him to help erect the framework for the new Socialist order.

Market

A market for the products of American factories was immediately opened which reached a peak of $114,000,000 in 1930. This was five times more goods sold to Russia than we bought in the same year, but the "Red scare," which broke out as the depression began, erected a political bulwark of tariffs, embargoes, and other obstructions which made Russia turn elsewhere.

Her position, as stated by Soviet spokesmen in this country, has been that if we refuse to buy her goods she will not buy ours. Last year our exports to Russia dropped 88%. Russia wants to obtain credits to finance her trade with us, but credits are impossible to obtain when the State Department frowns on dealing with her.

Two weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt was seen moving toward recognition by addressing Russia's President directly with his plea for world peace. The appointment of Mr. Brookhart is also viewed as another step in this direction.

INTERNATIONAL

Smith Wildman Brookhart, Adviser

RECORD OF CONGRESS

Twelfth Week of the New Congress
Special Session 73d Congress

SENATE:

- Adopted conference report on Securities Bill.
- Acquitted Federal Judge Harold Louderback.
- Passed Glass Banking Bill.
- Passed administration Railroad Relief Bill.
- Extended time of stock market investigation until beginning of next session.
- Received President's message asking permission to select non-resident of Hawaii for Governor.
- Received administration Railroad Bill from Interstate Commerce Committee.
- Received administration resolution abolishing gold clauses.
- Money bills passed: $20,000 appropriation for stock market investigation; $10,000,000 appropriation in Glass Bill for bank guaranty fund.
- Time in debate: 31 hours, 25 minutes.

HOUSE:

- Adopted conference report on Securities Bill.
- Passed Steagall Bank Bill, 262-19.
- Adopted conference report on Third Deficiency Appropriation Bill.
- Passed Senate bill permitting Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy stock of insurance companies, 202-136.
- Passed Industrial Recovery Bill, 326-76, after defeating sales tax, 265-137.
- Received administration resolution abolishing gold clauses.
- Money bills passed: $994,597.55 (final revised figure) in Third Deficiency Appropriation Bill; $50,000,000 in R. F. C. loans and expenditures authorized in Insurance Bill; $3,300,000,000 for public works and authorized $220,000,000 in new taxes levied in Industrial Recovery Bill.
- Time in debate: 26 hours, 40 minutes.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY:

(Week ending May 25)
Receipts: $26,953,607.96.
Expenditures: $33,248,233.47.
Balance in Treasury: $343,824,948.61.
Deficit, fiscal year: $1,687,811,984.24.

CONVERSATIONS: Ishii and Brasil Meet President

The Washington economic conversations are nearly over. American delegates have sailed to attend the June 12 opening session of the World Economic Conference, to which the conversations have been a preliminary.

President Roosevelt saw last week J. F. de Assis Brasil, representing Brazil, and Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and Eigo Fukai, representing Japan.

The chief subject discussed with Senhor Brasil was Brazil's foreign debt.

Interview

Viscount Ishii, member of the Privy Council, and Mr. Fukai, vice-governor of the Bank of Japan, arrived in Washington early in the week and promptly met the press in—of all places—the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel. They then launched into conversations with the President (see front cover) which involved the Japanese invasion of China.

Aggressor

Reporters had asked Viscount Ishii what he thought of the administration's definition of an aggressor as one whose armed forces are found on alien soil in violation of treaties.

"Um," he replied. Or perhaps it was "Ugh." He then said that he had never known a definition of the word that would satisfy everybody.

Besides winding up the economic con-

versations, President Roosevelt last week sought a Republican to serve as delegate to the World Conference. Senator Johnson of California, declined the job with thanks. Most Republicans, Washington believes, want nothing to do with a conference in which, as administration spokesmen, they would champion policies, such as tariff reduction, which their party probably will denounce in the next Presidential election.

Monday afternoon even the insurgent Republican, Senator La Follette, sidestepped it.

Fourth

The one new delegate named during the week was a fourth Democrat, Representative McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Others previously selected were Secretary of State Hull, James M. Cox of Ohio, and Chairman Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Experts who will assist the American delegates during all or part of the conference are expected to include James P. Warburg, New York banker, Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department, William C. Bullitt, special assistant to Secretary Hull, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, new financial adviser to the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell and Assistant Secretary of State Moley.

The delegates sailed for London Wednesday, none too happy to think that the government will allow them only $6 a day for expenses.

NAVY: Swanson Scraps Plan To Restrict Use of Navy Force

Three weeks ago Admiral William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, announced that the Navy would try to save $18,000,000 by putting in service only two-thirds of its battleships, cruisers, and aircraft at one time, while the other third remained unused.

KEYSTONE

Admiral Pratt's Plan Went Out

Last week Secretary of the Navy Swanson threw this plan out the window and declared that money would be saved in the future by "the old form of increasing efficiency and at the same time decreasing costs."

ACME

Secretary Woodin Sees His Assistant, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Sworn In

It was explained that a more careful study had shown that the two-thirds plan would have saved only $5,500,000 instead of the original estimate of $18,000,000. Meanwhile, said Secretary Swanson, a special board headed by Assistant Secretary Henry L. Roosevelt, the President's cousin, is studying other economies including the retirement of "discontented and inefficient officers who it is evident from their past records will never be promoted."

Meanwhile Admiral Pratt, whom patriotic fellow officers dislike because they think he "gave Uncle Sam away" at the London Naval Conference three years ago, suffered in silence. Secretary Swanson tried to work off some of his superfluous officers on the Conservation Corps.

He called on General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, to tell him his troubles, and the landlubber was reported to have been mildly sarcastic.

PATRONAGE: Prof. Sprague Of Harvard to be Woodin's Aid

Last week President Roosevelt announced the following appointments:

● Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury: Prof. Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague of Harvard University. Prof. Sprague was born in Massachusetts 60 years ago. He taught at Harvard after graduation, became professor of Economics at Tokyo Imperial University and then returned in 1908 to Harvard, becoming a professor at the business school in 1913. Three years ago he was appointed financial and economic adviser to the Bank of England, whose veteran financiers do not go abroad for help without pretty good reason.

Dr. Sprague hung his hat on the peg next to that of Governor Montagu Norman and pitched into the business of international finance. During his term, the Bank for International Settlements was set up at Basle; Germany and Austria suffered financial collapse, and Great Britain led nearly every nation of the world off the gold standard. It was he who became the expert of the British experiment in a managed currency, which, now that we ourselves are off the gold standard, is the job he will repeat in Washington.

Overproduction

He thinks that the world economic disaster was due to overproduction and "the essential instability" of certain industries. He said fifteen years ago that the World War should have been paid for by taxation, instead of by saddling a debt burden on future generations. He predicted the stock market collapse six months before it occurred. He is one of the few experienced monetary experts in America outside the Wall Street banks.

● Ambassador to Argentina: Alexander W. Weddell of Richmond, Va. From clerkship in the Library of Congress, he entered the diplomatic service in 1908 as private secretary to the Minister to Denmark. Subsequently he saw service in Zanzibar, Italy, Greece, Syria, Egypt, India, and Mexico. He has been Consul-General at Calcutta and Mexico City. An enthusiastic antiquarian, he has written books about historical portraiture and old prints, and built Virginia House, in Richmond, from materials of the Old Priory at Warwick, England. Mr. Weddell is 57.

● Finance Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Association: Oscar

Johnston, banker and attorney of Jackson, Miss., who grows almost as much cotton as any other individual producer in the world. His Delta and Pine Land Company plants 50,000 acres and the Staple Cooperative Association, of which he is a director, markets about 14,000 bales a year.

• General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue: E. Barrett Prettyman of Chevy Chase, Md. He represented some of the former Ford stockholders in the $34,000,000 case in which former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon tried to make radical Senator Couzens of Michigan and others pay more income tax on their profits from the sale of Ford stock. Mr. Prettyman, who got the unanimous endorsement of Maryland Democracy for the job he expects to fill, was also special attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue in charge of the New York office.

• Assistant Federal Relief Administrator: Langdon W. Post, of New York City. A Harvard graduate and ex-newspaperman who entered politics five years ago with election to the Assembly, Mr. Post was dropped on his head by Tammany Hall when he cast a vote in favor of the Seabury investigation into New York City's affairs. Denied renomination last Fall, he ran as an independent and lost. He is married to Janet Kirby, daughter of Rollin Kirby, whose newspaper cartoons have won him three Pulitzer prizes.

REPEAL: Wets Win in Three States, Making Score 8-0

The repeal bandwagon rolled bumpless over States six, seven, and eight last week. Its previous meanderings had found Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Wyoming wringing wet. Other wet votes last week brought the score up to: wet 8, dry 0.

• NEW YORK: Delivered eight out of every nine of her votes to the wet cause and found 55 of her 62 counties dripping.

New York City, long a wet stronghold, voted 42-1. The fact that the drys were able to muster 25,506 votes surprised many. One of the first voters to appear at the polls was Alfred E. Smith (see cover). After his fifteen-year fight, the way he voted was no secret.

• DELAWARE, which the drys claimed up to election eve, surprised many when it voted 4-1 for the 21st, the repealer amendment. Not a single dry delegate was chosen at the precinct mass meetings.

• NEVADA, despite the fact that it was the scene of an intensive fight by the dry forces, did what all others expected it would do when it voted overwhelmingly wet.

Reno tittered over an incident in Sparks, a suburb. Mrs. C. C. Taylor, a Women's Christian Temperance Union worker and candidate, received one vote.

• Others which will vote on repeal this month are: Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, California, and West Virginia. Following these, seventeen other States are scheduled to vote before Nov. 7. Should they all go wet, the anti-prohibition forces will have to gather three more States to get the necessary 36 for repeal.

WHITE HOUSE: President Stands by Secretary Woodin

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was seeking the Presidential nomination a year ago, the great men of Wall Street were bitterly opposed to him. But one Wall Street man, William H. Woodin, supported his friend "Frank" in season and out. After his victory at the polls, Mr. Roosevelt made Mr. Woodin his Secretary of the Treasury.

Last week Secretary Woodin was under fire when it was revealed that, while a private citizen four years ago, he had accepted a favor from J. P. Morgan & Co. (see page 3). On Capitol Hill Senators Borah and Long were crying for his resignation. The President showed where he stood by inviting his Secretary of the Treasury to go sailing on the Presidential yacht, Sequoia.

Danger

On the lower reaches of the Potomac last Saturday night a furious squall suddenly dropped out of the Spring sky. For the second time since the American people chose him their leader, the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt was in danger. The Sequoia's pilot guided her through the blinding storm with all hands aware that at any moment she might strike the river bank, roll over, and pitch the President of the United States into the turbulent Potomac.

"For 30 minutes we didn't know whether it was the end or not," said Secretary Woodin afterward.

"I have not resigned," he added.

The President let it be known that he had no intention of letting Mr. Woodin resign. The Secretary indicated that his only concern is in whether the Morgan revelations will impair his public influence and thereby injure the administration of his friend, "Frank."

• James Roosevelt, the President's oldest son, made a speech in Boston on the disclosures that none of the Morgan partners had paid an income tax in 1931 or 1932. "The legal fault lies not with Mr. Morgan," he said, "but with the law and those who drew the law and allowed such a thing to be."

"He is over 21," was the White House comment upon the speaker and his speech.

• Mrs. Roosevelt made two commencement speeches last week. In New York she advised the girls of Todhunter school, of which she is co-principal, "to know just as many sides of life as you can. Don't be content with what is being told you, because now everything is being weighed in the balance. With you the path of adventure goes over an unknown hill. There never was a time when life was more worth living."

In Garrison, N. Y., Mrs. Roosevelt advised the boys of Malcolm Gordon school to put into their lives "as much of the joy of living as possible. The important thing," said the First Lady, "is for you to do your work not because it is a duty, but because it is fun to do it."

• Turning from speeches to print, the First Lady wrote a syndicated newspaper article on "How Not to Entertain Your Guests."

STRIKES: Workers Victorious In Two Cities In New England

Two strikes ended last week with victory for the workers. In Lowell, Mass., a seven-week conflict ended when shoe manufacturers agreed to the demands of 3,500 striking employees for a 10% raise in wages and recognition of workers' unions. They refused, however, to accept the closed-shop provision also demanded.

Turbulence and disorder marked the six-day strike of 7,800 workers in the Manchester, N. H., Amoskeag Textile Mills, whose ugly stone buildings along the Merrimac involve the lives of nearly all the city's inhabitants. Five years ago, while prosperity was at its height elsewhere, Manchester knew that, for it, the full dinner pail was a thing of the past.

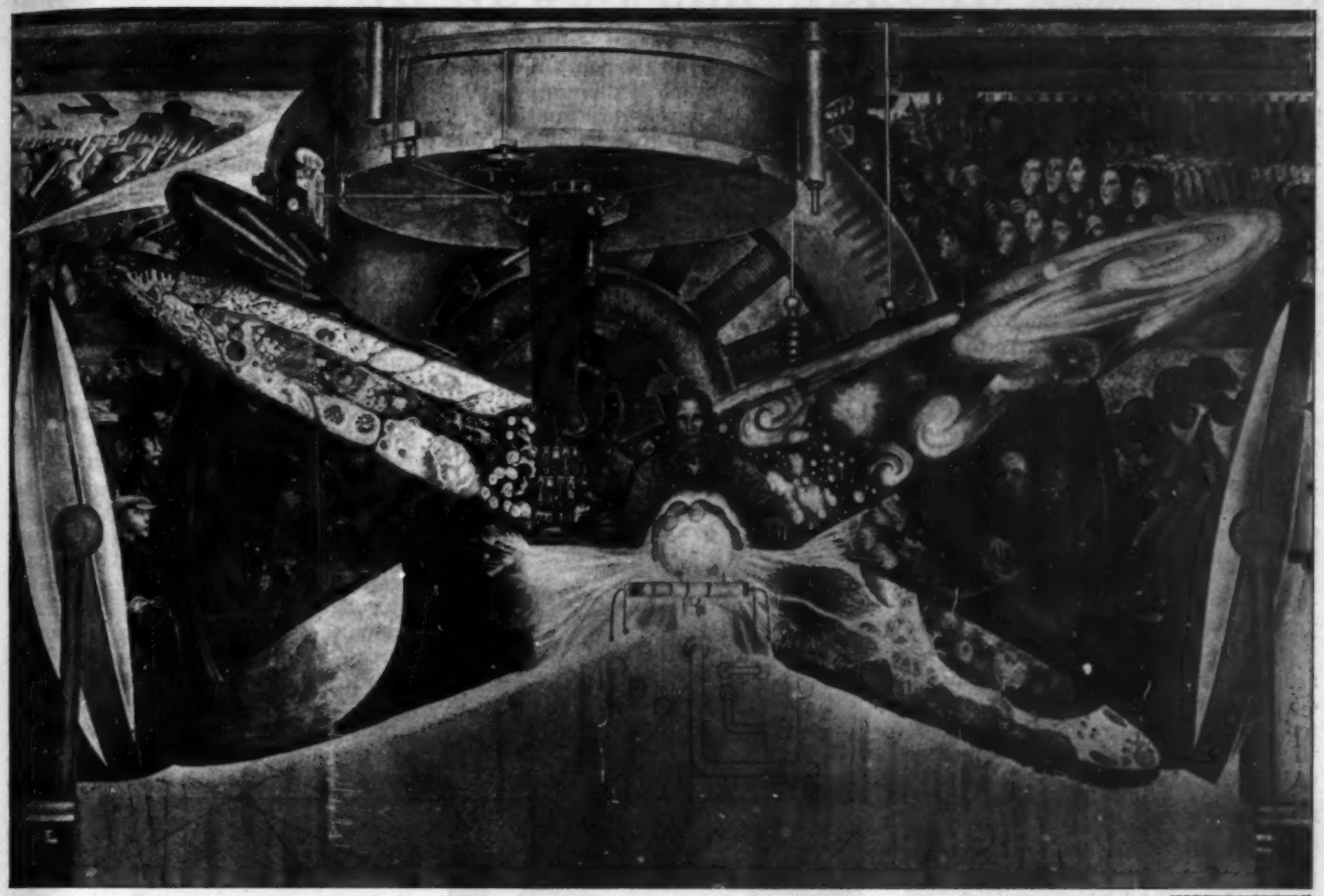
Trouble

Wage cuts and lay-offs brought increasing unrest, mounting to a new high last February when 20 to 40% pay cuts were made. Last week workers gathered about bulletin boards, read from a newly posted notice that increases would not be made until July 29 and would then be only 15%, cut the threads of the looms, and walked out.

The arrival of the National Guard, called by the chief of police, precipitated disorder. Returning from a meeting at which they had been asked to "show that we are disciplined so that the National Guard isn't needed," the workers rioted when guardsmen with tear gas bombs accepted a dare to throw them at the crowds.

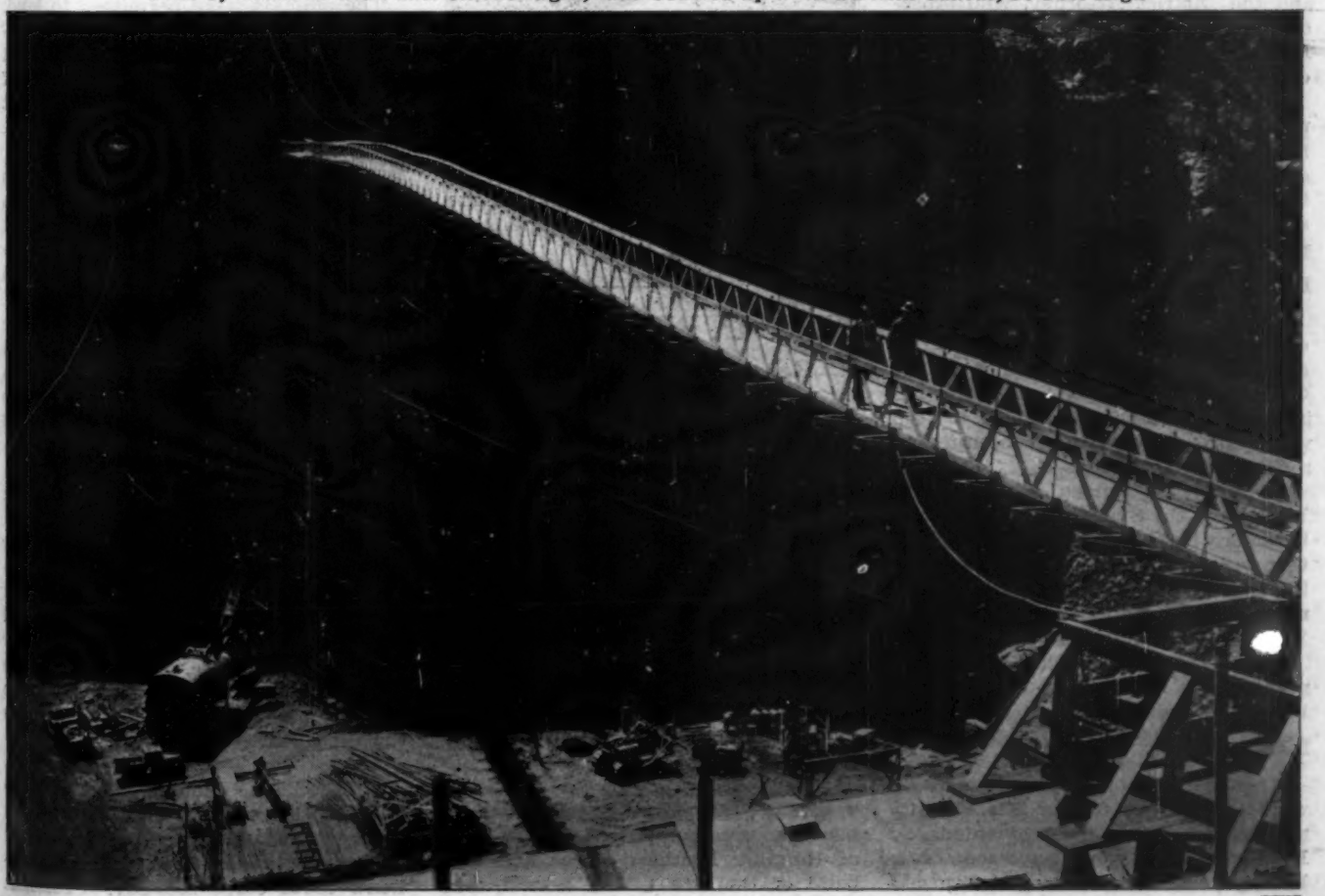
Conference

On the following day Governor Winant came for a conference behind closed doors. Guardsmen were removed from sight; the crowds waited quietly. At last it was announced that the mills would reopen with, as the workers demanded, an immediate 15% wage in-



MODERN MONTHLY

First Photograph of the Whole of Diego Rivera's Mural in Rockefeller Center, New York. It Was Rejected Because of the Face of Lenin in the Panel on the Right, and Covered up With a Blank Canvas, 30 Feet High



ACME

Cat Walk at Boulder Dam, Nevada. In the Controversy Over the Name of This Huge Project, Secretary Ickes Says It Never Was Known as Hoover Dam, and That "Boulder Dam is a Fine, Rugged and Individual Name."

crease, the largest granted by a textile firm this year.

Pleased with the settlement, the workers were astounded to learn it was due to the single-handed fight of the Most Rev. John B. Peterson, newly appointed Catholic bishop of Manchester. "At my age," the bishop chuckled, "I've found that if you want to accomplish anything, you do it quickly, quietly, do it yourself, and go through."

MOONEY: Although Acquitted, He Must Now Ask for Pardon

In 1916 a California court sentenced Tom Mooney, labor organizer, to death for bombing the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade. Later, his sentence was commuted to life in San Quentin prison. To get a conviction, the prosecution singled out one of the dead victims, Hetta Knapp, and charged Mooney with her murder.

Last week the old case, which has spent seventeen years dodging in and out of courts, was brought to trial again in San Francisco. This time Mooney was being tried for murdering another of the ten victims, Arthur Nelson.

Rolph

Meantime the war fever and class hatred that had enveloped San Francisco during the first trial had subsided. Petitions from jurors who convicted him and the District Attorney, who prosecuted him had begged Governor Rolph to let the aging man out of jail. Consistently, the Governor had refused.

When Tom Mooney was fetched from prison to court by yacht and automobile last week once again to stand trial, he came with the hope and intention of being able to rehash the entire case. No sooner had the trial opened than the prosecutor made a surprising move.

Protests

He asked the court to refuse to hear evidence and to direct the jury to retire and bring in a verdict of not guilty. Quickly Mooney popped to his feet. "It is my desire," he growled in a deep voice, "to exercise my constitutional rights and defend myself. . ."

His tack was obvious. He wanted to bring back the State's witnesses whose testimony had bundled him off to seventeen years in prison, so that he might impeach their previous statements with new evidence. Superior Judge Louis H. Ward tried to soothe the irate Mooney.

"In 99 cases out of 100," he said, "a man makes a fool of himself by attempting to represent himself in court. . ."

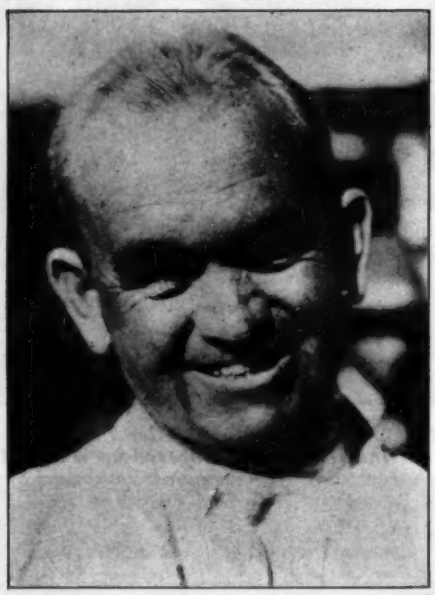
Insists

Undaunted, Mooney still insisted. He wanted to bring former State's witnesses from Baltimore, he wanted . . . But Judge Ward would have none of it. Finally he silenced Mooney and turned to the jury.

"There is no evidence here," he said, "that murder was committed. There is not even a corpus delicti. Hence there is but one course for the court in view of the people's motion. I therefore advise you to return a verdict of acquittal."

The jury required two minutes to follow his advice. Thus, another chapter in the Mooney case closed. The next will undoubtedly be another pardon petition to Governor Rolph. The Governor will have two courses open to him: he may maintain that the second trial was a farce and disregard it or he may give Tom Mooney his long awaited pardon.

Two days after the Mooney trial, the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco entered suit against former Mayor James J. Walker of New York for $2,079. They charged he had failed to pay his bill,



ACME

Tom Mooney, Acquitted, Jailed

while on the Coast a year and a half ago, trying to wheedle a Mooney pardon out of Governor Rolph.

NEWS IN BRIEF: Rum Boat Relays Word to Coast Guard

• RUM BOAT: The Coast Guard, which among other things chases rum boats, last week was surprised when a rum runner sent a radio message to its New York base. Would it please, the rum boat asked, send a cutter to the assistance of the schooner Edna Hoyt, off Cape May?

Because it had no radio, the schooner was unable to tell the world that a seaman had gone crazy and was terrorizing the crew. The rum runner, passing near by, was hailed and followed the courtesy of the sea in relaying the message.

• AERIALIST: Few trapeze artists are more famous than Alfred Codona, star of Ringling Brothers circus and husband of the late Lillian Leitzel, who was killed doing her act in Copenhagen two years ago. Last week Codona was discovered sitting on the sidelines, watching his troupe perform in Philadelphia. Pressed for an explanation, he admitted that a wrenched shoulder, suffered when the circus was at Madison Square Garden in New York, had forced him to quit for at least a month and may end permanently his feats.

• ALIENS: Another delicate problem confronted immigration officials last week. Fifteen rare African animals, captured for Cleveland's Brookside Park zoo at the order of Mrs. Laura Corrigan, arrived at Weehawken, N. J., on the freighter Black Falcon. Cheetahs, cranes, and spotted leopards passed the scrutiny of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and were landed.

Eight others—two bush ducks, a duiker, a gazelle, a Cape buffalo, and three zebras—waited patiently in the Black Falcon's hold, unaware that their fate, death at sea, was under consideration by officials at Washington. Cloven hoof animals, they had been barred and ordered destroyed because they were possible carriers of the hoof and mouth disease.

The Guaranty Trust Company representing Mrs. Corrigan, the Black Falcon's captain, and the Brookside Zoo telephoned and telegraphed. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace took time from farm troubles to give the matter deep thought. In the best movie traditions, reprieve came just before the Black Falcon sailed.

The animals were permitted to land, were taken to the Department of Agriculture farm at Athenia, N. J., and will go to their new home in Cleveland if a fifteen day quarantine proves that they are not carriers of the disease.

• The newest United States Senator is the oldest. William H. Thompson, the Nebraska judge who was appointed last week by Gov. Charles W. Bryan to take the place left vacant by the death of Senator Robert H. Howell, is 79.

Governor Bryan, brother of the late William Jennings Bryan, has had an eye on the Senate seat himself. It was thought that he would retire from the governorship and seek the senatorial appointment from Lieut. Gov. Jurgenson. But Mr. Jurgenson indicated a preference for former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock.

The term which the new Senator Thompson fills will expire in 1934. Because of his age, it is not expected that he will seek re-election, so that it would be possible for Governor Bryan to enter the race. Meanwhile, in the place of the late Republican, Senator Howell, there is one more Democratic supporter for the President.

• CHARGED: Riotous pacifist students blocked the entrance of President Robinson of the College of the City of New York to a review of the institution's cadet corps Monday. President Robinson charged with an umbrella; police went to his rescue.

DISARMAMENT: Some Progress is Made, But Special Demands of Nations Bring Discords

Speed was the order of the day last week in the building of the great craft of disarmament. Some ground was cleared at Geneva—a united Anglo-American front on European security; agreement by all save Britain on the definition of an aggressor; agreement, except for British reservations, on bombing from war planes—but no general consent placed any rivets in any of the treaty's ribs. Still, the outline of the ship will be discernible when the World Economic Conference opens in London on June 12.

Work went faster after Norman H. Davis's assurance that in future conflicts America will "refrain from any action tending to defeat" peace. Soon British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon, using the House of Commons as a sounding board, reported joyfully: "The old idea of standing with folded

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Ambassador-at-Large Davis at Chantilly, France, on His Way to Geneva

arms between a nation which is an aggressor and a nation which is oppressed is gone." Then, aiming his words at French demands for further security guarantees on the Continent of Europe, he continued: "It cannot be too clearly understood that it is no part of the policy of Britain to assume additional obligations."

FRANCE: A common Anglo-American front on European security brought on a crisis in Paris. A fretful parliamentary majority, insisting that French superiority in land armament remains the sole insurance of European peace, threatened to bring down the Daladier government if more French arms reductions were contemplated. The Premier dealt with the rebels by requesting a three-day adjournment of the Chamber debate before action was taken.

At Geneva, French diplomats undermined the menace to the frontiers of Poland and the small nations of southeast Europe which is contained in Mussolini's proposed Four-Power Pact. Eventually the Frenchmen obtained British consent to enthroning Article 16 of the League Covenant—providing military and economic sanctions against a war maker—over any territorial revisions that might be attempted under the pact. That pulled the document's teeth. If they sign the instrument, Britain, France, and Germany will now be achieving little more than a gracious tribute to the Italian dictator's prestige.

BRITAIN: Rifts between Britain and America next appeared. President Roosevelt's simple definition of an aggressor—one who "sends armed forces across his frontiers"—has been enlarged to cover situations which have occurred since the World War in one part of the world or another. The British reply that it is necessary to know the background of each case in order to determine responsibility. Anticipations of trouble in Britain's far-flung empire were seen in the refusal to agree.

Objections to a total outlawing of air bombing are more serious. Norman H. Davis induced the French to renounce their attempt to internationalize all military and civil aviation but to consent to a total abolition of bombing planes and a strict limitation and supervision of other war planes. Also, reversing an earlier position, the Germans assented to a control which will prevent their civil aviation from being converted into military aviation.

The British alone held out. They reserve the right to bomb from the air for "police purposes in certain outlying regions," promising to name the regions later.

American Delegate Hugh R. Wilson then opened the second chasm of the week between the Britons and Americans. He said: "We must capitalize the growing conviction that bombing from the air is a crime. Such moral sanction can only grow . . . if there are no acceptions to the rule. We can only hope that the disadvantages, from an administrative point of view, or giving up this arm will be found to weigh less than the advantages arising from the confidences of the peoples of the world. . . My government believes that this abolition should be absolute, unqualified, and universal."

CHINA: Dr. Wellington Koo spoke for China "over which bombers by the hundreds have flown in the past few months, dropping thousands of bombs and killing tens of thousands of innocent men, women, and children." Somewhat satirically he pointed out that, considering China's experiences in the last two years, the British position had "not quite removed all China's anxiety." The Japanese delegate, Naotake Sato, listened silently as Dr. Koo presented his country's case.

JAPAN: For Americans, Japan's refusal to sign any disarmament treaty in which the Washington and London naval conventions are incorporated was significant. These treaties have already been agreed to by Japan, bind-

ACME

Sir John Simon Saw the End of Standing With Folded Arms

ing her to a 5-5-3 naval ratio until 1937 with Britain and America. "Failing disarmament," said Mr. Sato, "we prefer to let existing treaties stand as they are."

Tokyo naval officials soon made Japan's intention clear. They announced a proposal to be made in 1935 for equal ratios for Britain, America, and Japan. The Japanese spokesman indicated that, once Japan's right to parity is established, she may, by a "gentlemen's agreement" added to the treaty, consent to reduce her fleet.

EMBARGO: Late in the week Mr. Davis's hands were loosened at Geneva by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's favorable report on an arms embargo, already approved by the House of Representatives. The measure has been amended to limit the President's power to declaring an embargo against all belligerents in a dispute, not merely against one side. Congress must still pass on our participation in a boycott with other nations aimed to bring pressure on one war maker.

GERMANY: Hitler Goes to Sea; Reviews Reich's Fleet

• REVIEW: Adolf Hitler went to sea last week.

Wearing his Storm Trooper uniform, he visited Kiel with prominent members of his Cabinet, addressed the sailors in the barracks yard, inspected the miniature German fleet, received a nineteen-gun salute, and steamed out into the Baltic aboard the flagship Schleswig-Holstein to attend day and night maneuvers and watch naval guns pound at a radio-controlled, cork-filled, nonsinkable target ship.

Next day, he left, as he had arrived, by airplane. Like his address before the Reichstag two weeks ago, his speech at Kiel was mainly pacific.

EUROPEAN

A. L. Schlageter, Shot by the French in 1923, Now Honored by Nazis

"We want peace, perhaps more than anybody else," he said, "for we need it in order to provide bread for the legions of our unemployed."

• VON PAPEN: Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen has changed his tune. Last month he delivered an address at Muenster which Sir Austen Chamberlain, former British Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons Friday, referred to as "that terrible speech" and asked Chancellor Hitler to repudiate.

"The word pacifism has been stricken from our vocabulary," Herr von Papen said. "The battlefield is for man what motherhood is for woman."

Last week, in an academic-sounding address near Osnabrueck, not far from the border of Holland, he advocated abolishing national States and substituting a system of self-governing races combined in peaceful federations.

• CONCESSION: Faced with the Bernheim petition at Geneva, Germany first sparred for time, then backed down.

Two weeks ago Franz Bernheim, a German Jewish refugee from German Upper Silesia, on the Polish border, petitioned the League of Nations Council to nullify the Hitler Government's anti-Jewish laws and regulations in that area. He argued that they violate the Polish-German convention of 1922, guaranteeing the same civil and political rights to all the area's inhabitants.

Last week Germany's representative at the Council meeting twice moved to postpone consideration of the Bernheim petition. He then virtually admitted that it was just.

International conventions, he said, "cannot be affected by internal German legislation." If the convention had been violated in German Upper Silesia, he added, "this can only have been the result of errors committed by subordinate organs."

The statement was interpreted to mean that in German Upper Silesia the anti-Jewish measures would be abrogated.

• CHURCH: Most German Protestants belong to one of three groups, the Lutherans, the Reformed Churches, and the United Protestants. In harmony with Nazi ideas, the three have been taking steps toward unification. Last week, however, they balked at being completely Hitlerized.

A group of Nazis, known as "German Christians," who advocated not only a unified church but a State church, have been attempting to shape the present reorganization. Their candidate for the new position of Protestant Bishop for the Reich, who will head the unified church, was the Rev. Ludwig Mueller, Hitler's adviser in church affairs.

A committee representing the Lutheran and Reformed churches rejected this candidate and named another, the Rev. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, world-known director of social work.

The battle was fought out in Berlin before an electoral body representing all the 29 Protestant groups in Germany, including the three largest.

Despite Nazi threats of "dire consequences," it ended in Dr. Von Bodelschwingh's victory.

A Lutheran, he will be assisted by a church cabinet representing non-Lutheran groups, and by a national synod, which will cooperate in church legislation and church appointments. Each faith, retaining its own creed, will also subscribe to a common creed.

• SCHLAGETER: On May 26, 1923, during the occupation of the Ruhr, Albert Leo Schlageter, the "first soldier of the Third Reich," was shot by the French for destroying bridges and railways over which they were transporting coal.

Last week-end Germany staged a series of demonstrations in his memory. There were memorial services in Prussian schools, and in Bavaria a monument to him was unveiled on the highest peak in the country.

The central demonstration was held at Duesseldorf, not far from the French border, where the death sentence was executed by a French firing squad.

There were mass meetings, church services, parades, fireworks, band concerts. On Sunday nearly 300,000 members of the Storm Troops and other nationalistic organizations massed around a 30-foot steel cross erected in Schlageter's memory, while 200,000 spectators looked on.

In line with Hitler's conciliatory foreign policy, efforts were made to transform the affair from a demonstration against the French to one in favor of peace. Captain Goering, Hitler's right-hand man, who delivered the main address, declared that "Schlageter was no hurrah patriot. He wanted no war. He wanted peace, as all Germany wants it."

• IN AMERICA: "With sorrow and indignation," 1,200 Christian clergymen, representing 26 denominations in 41 States and Canada, have signed a statement protesting against "ruthless persecution of the Jews under Herr Hitler's regime." The statement was suggested by the Right Rev. George Craig Stewart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in Chicago, was written by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Church in New York and will be sent to several Protestant leaders in Germany.

BRITAIN: Queen Mary Hailed On Her Sixty-sixth Birthday

In Hyde Park, London; the Royal Horse Artillery fired a twenty-one gun salute one day last week. Flags fluttered from public buildings and ships of the Royal Navy. Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes was 66 years old.

In splendid health, as always, Queen

GLOBE

Most Recent Photo of Queen Mary, 66

Mary celebrated her birthday quietly. There were 30 for luncheon at Buckingham Palace. Members of the family, including the Queen's grandchildren, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, called with gifts and congratulations.

King George invariably sends the Queen roses on her birthday. What else he gave her this year was not revealed. For the most part, the Queen's presents were antiques and old china. She is as partial to them as she once was to the rumba tune, "The Peanut Vendor," and to her celebrated toques.

In the June Cosmopolitan, Hilda Grenier, formerly Royal Dresser to Her Majesty, writes of the toques and of many other features of Queen Mary's private life. She wears her peculiar hats, it seems, because King George wants her to. He likes them. Her own preference runs to large hats with brims.

Bracelet

For the same reason she always wears the bracelet he gave her as an engagement gift and the engagement ring given to her by his brother, the Duke of Clarence, her first fiance. The King's taste, rather than the Queen's, likewise explains why she avoids high heels and low-cut dresses.

Queen Mary, her former dresser also reveals, manicures her own nails, whistles tunes from musical comedies, plays the piano, smokes cigarettes, likes to read love stories, enjoys operas and balls, but has little use for risque plays, cards, or athletics.

She has a quick temper, says "Damn!" when she is irritated, knows the value of a pound, has an efficient, business-like mind, spends five minutes each morning patting and arranging her hair after the hairdresser is through, has nicknames for each of her umbrellas—"Papa," "The Emperor," et cetera—and keeps the Prince of Wales' first tooth in a silver setting.

She signs her notes "Mary R." for "Mary Regina." King George calls her May.

CUBA: "Hanging Major" Faces Court Martial or Exile

Two legendary figures dominated the Cuban scene last week. They were Major Arsenio Ortiz, head of Havana's military police, who has been crushing the guerrillas in Santa Clara and Camaguey provinces, and "Colonel" Charles Muecke, an American, nicknamed "Rack-a-Rock."

ORTIZ: When, two weeks ago, rebellion blazed up in central Cuba, the strapping Major Ortiz was sent there to stamp it out. He brought to the job the same brutal methods that have made him hated and feared in Cuba.

Ortiz, reports from the central provinces said, was stringing up victims right and left. He had hanged a citizen in the central plaza of one town, had left limp bodies dangling from trees in the wake of his troops, had shot three guards at a sugar mill and then hanged an unintentional witness, a 15-year-old boy. The mill is under American management. The killing of the guards brought a protest to the American Embassy.

Last week the hanging Major was recalled to Havana to face charges connected with his killings. Placed under

INTERNATIONAL

President Machado, Neighbor of the Hanging Major of Cuba

technical arrest, he passed his time at his home, Rancho Boyeros, not far from the country home of President Machado.

Rumors intimated that his alternatives were court-martial or exile. Others said that his friends in the United States had the originals of all orders he had received from superiors and that he had threatened to publish them if he were punished.

MUECKE: The second figure of the Cuban news-week might have leaped straight from a page by Richard Harding Davis. "Colonel" (by courtesy) Muecke, veteran of the Cuban struggle for independence from Spain, is reported to be leading one of the rebel bands in central Cuba.

Muecke came to the United States from Germany at the age of 2. Now, at the age of 60, he is every inch a soldier of fortune. Straight-backed, six feet tall, with a patch over his right eye-socket, he carries a cane and sports a Western hat.

Most of the stories about him are unconfirmed. However, the main lines of his career have been drawn with some plausibility.

For the past 35 years, he has spent most of his time in Latin-America, figuring in no end of wars, revolutions, and assorted combats. Venezuela, Colombia, and other southern republic have known him, as well as Cuba.

He is a widower and has two daughters, both of whom are married to United States Army officers. He is supposed to have graduated from a military academy near New York in 1894. Since then his military experience has been purely practical. Business of one sort or another has claimed him occasionally, but he always returns to the field of battle. He is known to have participated in the Cuban rebellion of 1917.

But no armed enemy on or off a battlefield took his right eye. He did that himself. Apparently he did it while demonstrating the virtues of explosives, of which he was then a well-grounded salesman.

FRANCE: Herriot Clashes With Daladier on Debt Question

Former Premier Herriot reported to Parliament Monday on his recent conversations with President Roosevelt.

The President, he said, insisted that the defaulted Dec. 15 war debt payment would have to be made before further arrangements would be possible, though he was willing to credit it as part of the final settlement. At the same time reports from Washington indicated that the President would ask for only nominal installments on the payment due June 15.

Sparks flew as M. Herriot and Premier Daladier clashed over the instruction the former had received before sailing. "I was told that payment of the Dec. 15 installment could not be considered unless a moratorium were granted for that of June 15, M. Herriot said.

"And also a general moratorium," Premier Daladier broke in.

While the Deputies were listening to this report, the Senate re-inserted into the budget, economy measures which they had just removed. The two houses have been wrangling briskly over budgetary economies to offset a heavy deficit.

MEXICO: Anti-Religious Text Approved for Use in Schools

A textbook called "Manual of Anti-Religious Education" has been approved by the Mexican Minister of Education for use in the primary schools.

Under the Constitution, primary education is secular in all official educational establishments, and the clergy are forbidden to establish primary schools, although more than thirteen millions of Mexico's population of about sixteen millions are Roman Catholics. The Catholic daily, La Palabra, protested last week against use of the book, declaring: "This proves that the so-called lay school is really nothing more than a means of the crudest anti-religious propaganda."

The manual contains a materialistic

interpretation of the history of religion. The author, List Arzubide, is a revolutionary poet and critic.

Mexican schools have long used textbooks for propaganda purposes. Several years ago primary students used textbooks containing anti-American propaganda which was so successful that the word "Gringo" (Mexican vernacular for American) is still the bitterest insult one Mexican child can use to another.

RESUMED: Mexico and Peru last week resumed the diplomatic relations they had severed in May, 1932.

The Peruvian government claimed last year that Gen. Juan B. Cabral, Mexican Minister to Peru, was associating with the leader of the radical Apra party when a warrant was out for the latter's arrest. Lima also charged that radicals in other countries were able to correspond with local Apristas by using the sacred diplomatic pouch of the Mexican Legation.

When Peru informed the Mexican government that General Cabral was no longer persona grata at Lima, Mexico responded by handing the Peruvian Minister his passports.

The act reestablishing relations was signed by the Mexican and Peruvian representatives at Madrid, in the presence of the Spanish foreign Minister. Thus the young Spanish Republic, which has constitutionally renounced war, was successful as a Spanish-American peacemaker.

AFRICA: Chieftain's Missing Skull Balks Treaty Obligation

Mkwawa made headlines again last week.

Again a straight-faced member of Parliament arose in the British House of Commons with a query about Mkwawa, as members have risen before. Again the Government was asked whether Article 246 of the Versailles Treaty had been fulfilled.

Article 246 binds Germany to "hand over to his Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, which was removed from the protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany."

Lost

This time it was Stanley Baldwin who replied. Though Germany has hunted high and low for a decade, he said, "the whereabouts of that relic has not been traced."

The august House had had its periodic joke. Mkwawa, its members know, was a tribal chief who reveled in the title of Sultan when Tanganyika was German East Africa. It is now part of British East Africa and administered under a League of Nations mandate.

Mkwawa loved a fight, and the natives still love him for it. A generation ago his faithful followers of the Wahehe tribe tackled the Kaiser's troops head on. Eventually, he died.

Suicide, some say. Others say his head was severed from his body by German soldiers.

Equally mysterious is the location of his skull. One story says it was carried to the Fatherland by larking German officers. Another says it was sent there by an expedition of German scientists. A third lets it rest in its original African grave.

Sacred

The natives hold the skull sacred. They want it returned to them so that they may do with it whatever Tanganyikans do with sacred skulls.

Wherever it is, the German government cannot find it. On more than one occasion it has so informed the government of Britain. It is questionable whether the Hitler government, busy just now, will be asked to launch a fresh skull-hunt.

INDIA: Sip of Orange Juice Ends Gandhi's 21-Day Fast

In a Poona villa last week a thin brown hand, shaking with exhaustion, reached for a glass of orange juice and Gandhi drank. India's "terrible meek" had ended his three-weeks fast. Millions believed that, as he finished, British rule in India came a step nearer the end.

A body shrunk from 99 pounds to 80, but still organically sound, survives the ordeal. As it ended the Mahatma's friends of all races and castes—Hindus, Moslems, Parsees, English, Americans, many Untouchables—gathered to await the breaking of the fast. Hymns arose before the Poona villa, among them "I Survey That Wondrous Cross" from a group of Christian admirers.

Visitors

At 8 A.M. Mme. Sarojini Naidu, his co-worker who, Ghandi declares, would be fitted to do the work of the British viceroy in a free India, appeared at the head of the staircase. Rejecting all credentials she selected 150 persons whom she believed the Mahatma would be glad to see. A score of newspaper writers were among them. They entered a large white hall beyond which Gandhi was visible behind glass doors. He lay with wet towels on his head, on the cheap spring cot he has clung to, in Lady Thackersey's luxurious home.

His voice was weak. Smiling, he acknowledged greetings in a whisper. He dictated a statement to his secretary which ended:

"I am glad the Untouchables are here with us. I do not know what God expects from me now, but whatever it may be, I know He will give me strength for it." Then nausea seized him. He was carried to his wife who had just ended a 24-hour fast of "thanksgiving" for her husband's life.

Fasts

This is Gandhi's third fast. Those of 21 days in September, 1924, and of six days last September were, like this one, intended to be examples of courage, passive resistance, and concentration that might serve to heal quarrels between Hindus and Moslems.

LETICIA: Peru and Colombia End Their Undeclared War

The League of Nations stuck a feather in its cap last week as peace settled over the Leticia area on the Upper Amazon.

At a solemn session of the League Council, Colombia and Peru signed an agreement to bury their differences. Before their representatives stood a large ivory and gold inkstand set given to the League by the Emperor of Abyssinia. To the sound of clicking cameras, each took up the ivory pen, dipped it into the ink and signed. The President of the Council followed suit. Another undeclared war was over.

Fought

Colombia and Peru had been at swords' points since a band of Peruvian irregulars seized Leticia, diminutive Colombia river port, in September, 1932. Since February they had been fighting a series of minor engagements in the neighborhood of the settlement, despite the protests of the League and signers of the Kellogg pact.

Then, on Apr. 30, President Sanchez Cerro of Peru was assassinated while reviewing recruits enlisted for the clash with Colombia. He was succeeded by Oscar R. Benavides, who came from the London Legation of his country to lead Peru's army to Leticia.

Peace

Since then the temper of the two countries has changed. The Peruvian warmaker became a peacemaker. And some observers believe that the figurative feather claimed by the League really belongs jointly to President Benavides and to Alfonso Lopez, leader of the Colombian Liberals.

In mid-May Senor Lopez, an old friend of President Benavides, flew to Peru, put up at the Lima Country Club, and plunged into a series of cordial conversations with the Peruvian President to find a basis for peace. Evidently one was found.

The League of Nations had previously advanced a peace plan calling for evacuation of Letica by Peru and, pending a final settlement, for the supervision of the Letica area by an international police force selected and controlled by a League commission. Already accepted by Colombia, the plan was accepted by Peru last week.

WIDE WORLD

In Berlin the Hitler Government Has This Exhibit, Which is Labeled "Patriotic Articles of Bad Taste"

ACME

The British Admiralty Tests a New Diving Apparatus That Carries Its Air Supply Inside the Steel Suit

INTERNATIONAL

President Albert Lebrun of France, Surrounded by State Officials, Finds That Art is Flourishing in His Far-Flung Colonies

WIDE WORLD

Dr. Schacht and Montagu Norman, Bank Heads, Meet in London

INTERNATIONAL

Chinese Women in Peiping Take Training Course as Police, and Now Watch the Japanese Seize Control

INTERNATIONAL

Mahatma Gandhi, Just Before He Began His 21-Day Fast, Following His Release From Jail at Poona, India

The League commission is apparently to consist of one Cuban, one Brazilian, one European, and one American. The Commissioners will arrive at Leticia within a month of the date of signature; the Peruvian forces will thereupon withdraw at once. But the inkstand of the Emperor of Abyssinia remains in Geneva; there are other undeclared wars.

CHINA: Japanese Troops Now Patrol Streets of Peiping

A city of 1,300,000, capital of the world's most venerable civilization, went under a Japanese patrol of 777 men last week. Following a sword attack ten days ago on a Japanese officer by a single Chinese youth, the Japanese Legation informed the British, American, French, and Italian commanders in Peiping that order in the metropolis would henceforward be kept by the Japanese.

Troops

To perform the task 600 Japanese troops have arrived from Tientsin on a commandeered train, to supplement the Japanese Legation guard of 177. Foreign diplomats have notified their governments of the absence of disorder in Peiping before Japanese armies ringed the northern and western approaches to the city. The American Legation guard consists of 408 Marines.

An early episode of the Japanese regime was an attempt to fix guilt for the attack on the Japanese officer on Hu Shih, the noted Chinese philosopher and scholar. His home was invaded before breakfast and he was subjected to a humiliating cross examination.

Dr. Hu Shih whose doctorate is from Columbia, has often lectured here and is a frequent contributor to Harper's Magazine and the Forum. With a board of scholars he has modernized the ancient mandarin alphabet. A year ago after criticism from Dr. Hu Shih of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the Chinese government attempted to arrest the savant but desisted after foreign protests.

Early this week the "Christian General" Feng Yu-Hsiang, once China's mightiest fighting man, again seized a star role in the chaotic Chinese drama. It was disclosed that he has supplemented his personal bodyguard of 3,000 by one force of 8,000 and another of 32,000, making him dictator of the immense northwestern province of Chahar. He is master of the western portion of the Peiping-Buijan Railway.

Appeal

Throughout China telegraph operators have transmitted his appeal for recruits signed by the "commander-in-chief of the people's national salvation anti-Japanese army."

Feng's headquarters are at Kalgan, terminus of the old caravan route from Mongolia over which fleets of motor trucks from Siberia are believed to have supplied him with adequate quantities of ammunition and guns.

Feng's manifesto is directed not only against the Japanese invaders but the Nanking government headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, who is also opposed by a powerful Canton faction. Open civil war in China may follow.

ACME

The American Legation Guard of 408 Marines, at Peiping

OTHER NATIONS: Divorce Issue Upsets Chilean Congress

● CHILE: Divorce is illegal in Chile. It is customary for people whose marital status is intolerable there to seek annulment on a number of technical grounds, but the Roman Catholic Church, the women, the Conservative party, and the Right in general, are unalterably opposed to a change in the law.

Last week, Radical representatives introduced in Congress a bill to legalize divorce, and thereby upset the precarious apple cart on which Radicals, Conservatives, Liberals, and Democrats have been traveling recently. The Conservatives, who number only three less than the Radicals in each House, decided to withdraw from any parliamentary activity until the objectionable measure is withdrawn.

● IRELAND: A fat, bejeweled marble Queen Victoria gazes on Dublin from the front of Parliament House on Kildare Street. In the halls behind her the Irish Parliament decided to drop the oath of allegiance to Victoria's grandson a few weeks ago and now seeks to remove other "symbols" of loyalty to England detested by the government of President de Valera.

Why not remove the Queen herself? Her likeness is not prepossessing and has no longer a place in Irish hearts. A project was outlined by Dail deputies last week to haul the regal effigy to an obscure Dublin park.

● NICARAGUA: Twenty Brigadier Generals were commissioned by the Congress at Managua; six of them Conservatives, fourteen Liberals.

● BOLIVIA: Replying to the proposal of the League of Nations that Bolivia and Paraguay submit their differences to a commission to study the Gran Chaco situation, the Bolivian government has notified the League Council that she would accept peace provided it is negotiated freely and not imposed upon her.

● DANZIG: Adolf Hitler's Nazis chalked up another victory Sunday, this time in the Free City of Danzig, at the head of the Polish Corridor.

They and their allies, the Young Germans, won more than half of the 215,000 votes cast in elections for the Volkstag, or Parliament, which elects the government and in which for the first time the Nazis will have a majority.

Under the guardianship of a League of Nations commissioner, Danzig, with its population of more than 400,000, about 95% Germans, functions as an independent State. It was created under the Treaty of Versailles to give a seaport to Poland, with which its relations are determined by treaties. Poles constitute only about 4% of its inhabitants.

Nazis both in Poland and Germany had made victory in Sunday's elections a matter of the first consequence, though they promised that the Polish-Danzig treaties would be observed. Poland, however, realizes what a Nazi victory in Danzig may eventually mean.

The aim of the Danzig Nazi party, as one of its leaders put it, is to guide the Free City "so gently that ultimately it will, without violence, drop back into the lap of the mother country, Germany."

THE NEWS-WEEK IN AVIATION

GLENN MARTIN: Rewarded For New Army Bombing Plane

For "the greatest achievement in aviation in America . . . during the preceding year" the 22-year-old Collier award is bestowed each Spring.

Glenn Curtiss and Orville Wright have had it for their pioneering, Packard Motors for their Diesel engine, Pitcairn for his autogiro development. After looking over the field of achievement, the committee this year thought it should go to Glenn L. Martin.

Bomber

President Roosevelt last week handed him the little bronze statuette for designing a bombing plane which potentially puts the United States at the head of the world's air fighting forces.

The statue winning plane, whose finer points are zealously guarded secrets of the Army, is a stream-lined machine with two motors and tri-bladed propellers. But these points are minor. Its real importance rests on the fact that the ship will cruise at 200 miles per hour, a hitherto unheard-of speed for bombers, can carry two tons of bombs, and will maneuver like a pursuit plane.

Start

It is a far cry from the little kite-like plane that Martin built in a deserted church and flew in 1908. When this canvas-covered contraption, powered with a 14-horsepower Ford motor, lifted from the ground in Santa Ana, Cal., Martin became the third man in the world to build and fly his own plane.

After this he built others and made many air tours to sell aviation to the country. Last week's Colliers in a story, "Glen the Bomb Boy," told about his reception in Salina, Kan., his boyhood home. After being forced down many times en route from Santa Ana, he finally arrived in Salina on a Saturday afternoon.

Reception

Many skeptics were unconvinced that a man had actually flown. Others didn't believe that one of their hometown boys had built such a machine. Finally:

"Someone looked down Santa Fe Street and saw a growing black speck that obviously wasn't a buzzard. His cry (brought) . . . every man, woman and child . . . Farmers walked unseeing into wells, and motorists drove into poles and ditches. The whistles of the flour mills were tied down; horses ran away, mules brayed, dogs barked, and horns were tooted . . ."

This was the greatest triumph in Glenn Martin's life. Lesser ones included: building gliders that would soar; owning, in 1913, the largest airplane plant in the world, and almost convincing a banker that flying was as safe as motoring, despite the fact that his eyes were barely visible through bandages that hid the results of a crack-up.

In 1913 he built the first bombing plane which was used in Mexico to beat bandits into submission. When the war came he started building big planes for the American army.

Today his big plant in Baltimore employs over 100 engineers and has 3,000 acres of land. When in the heat of production, he sleeps at the works instead of flying to Washington where he has a home with his mother.

A confirmed bachelor, 47 years old, Glenn Martin is incredibly shy. Once he took Valeska Suratt, musical comedy star up in a plane. When they landed she threw her arms about him and "kissed me more than once." Martin nearly swooned and has avoided women ever since.

'CHUTES: Jumper Drops 17,500 Feet, Breaking Record

People watching a big Royal Air Force plane buzzing four miles over Salisbury Plain, England, last week might have seen a speck detached from the plane plunge plummet-like toward

ACME

John Tranum, World's Longest Leaper

the earth. Gradually the speck assumed the form of a man.

The speck was John Tranum, professional parachute jumper, and he was earth bound in an effort to plunge further through the air than any other parachute-jumper had ever done, before pulling his rip cord.

As he twisted head over heels through the air, Tranum calmly wiped the condensed moisture from his goggles so that he could read the stop watch on his wrist and judge his altitude. When he saw the horizon coming up like a great cylinder to surround him, he pulled the brass ring on his chest.

With a terrific jerk that badly bruised him, his big silk umbrella opened and he sailed gently to earth with little more speed than he would have achieved by jumping off an eight-foot fence.

Record

Thus, last week, the British regained one of their air records. For one of their men had dived 17,500 feet without opening his parachute. The previous record, held by E. S. ("Bud") Manning of the United States, had been 15,000 feet.

Parachute jumping is an art, which may be learned sufficiently well to save a life on the first try. But only after many leaps can a man accomplish the feats of Joe Crane, the United States premier jumper.

With the wind reasonably low, he can land in a 100-foot circle drawn on the ground. He guides his 'chute by drawing in the shroud lines in the direction he wishes to go. For from $25 to $150 he will plop down on the earth at a lot sale or a draymen's field day dressed in whatever his employers feel would be fitting.

Roles

Crane's favorite roles are Santa Claus and Benjamin Franklin. He is the official jumper at Roosevelt Field, New York, and a day rarely passes but what he makes a jump to drum up trade for a sightseeing plane company.

Good parachutes, which will last about five years, cost from $200 to $500. They are usually 24 feet in diameter, and they are generally made from Japanese silk, although cotton is sometimes used. Whatever the material, it must be porous to allow a small amount of air to escape.

Count

The British air force recommends that the jumper count five—five seconds—before he pulls the rip cord placed, where he would most naturally grasp, at his chest. This is to allow the 'chute to clear the plane. The United States services leave this to the discretion of the jumper.

Packing a used 'chute is an art. In busy airports "riggers" are kept busy with this work all the time. Working on a 40-foot table for an hour one man can pack a 'chute. He folds the big umbrella in pleats, putting on top the little pilot 'chute which drags the larger one out of the bag. Before a "rigger" can be licensed by the Federal government he must pack 20 'chutes, weight them with sandbags, and toss them from a plane. If any fail to open, he doesn't get his license.

NEWS-WEEK HEADLINERS

WAGNER: German Immigrant, Whose Life is a Success Story

Among the many hands that molded the huge Recovery Bill (see page 24), few had more part in determining its shape than had those of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

On Christmas Eve, 1886, 8-year-old "Bob" Wagner, a German immigrant, landed in New York and was met at the pier by his brother Gus, a cook at the New York Athletic Club. Gus

INTERNATIONAL

Senator Wagner Cherishes His Office

looked after his little brother while "Bob" went to public school, learned English and worked up, via grocery clerking and newspaper hawking, toward the College of the City of New York and New York Law School.

Success

It is a typical success story, except for the fact that the hero does not gloat over its details. "I don't think it's good for boys to work hard," he says. "At least, I know that it didn't do me any good."

On the way along, he joined Tammany Hall, ran errands for the district leader, helped get out the vote, and shouted the virtues of Democracy on street corners at election time. He got his reward by election to the Assembly in 1904. At Albany he took a room in a State Street tavern with another young Tammany Assemblyman named Al Smith. A few years later young Frank Roosevelt arrived as the State Senator from Dutchess County.

A famous fire in New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Factory brought an inquiry in 1911 which Wagner, by now a State Senator, headed. One of his investigators was Miss Frances Perkins, the present Secretary of Labor. Out of their revelations came a body of welfare and industrial legislation which for years served as a model for other States.

Wagner, Smith, Roosevelt, and Miss Perkins are still praised for the part they played in putting those laws on the books.

Nominated

In 1919 Senator Wagner left Albany to go on the State Supreme Court bench. Six years later he was nominated for the United States Senate and with the leather-lunged support of Governor Smith he nosed out the Republican James W. Wadsworth, who had held the seat for twelve years.

Before he went to Washington, "Bob" Wagner got a Columbia University "brain trust" of his own in the person of Simon Rifkind, a young law school graduate who was recommended to him as an ideal secretary for a legislator with leanings toward industrial problems.

Partner

Rifkind took the place in Senator Wagner's office once occupied by Justice Joseph Force Crater, who vanished from the face of the earth four years ago. He has become considerably more than a secretary. He is Senator Wagner's law partner now, his closest adviser, and the man before whom the Senator rehearses every speech prior to delivering it on the Senate floor.

For the squat, solid-looking Teuton never goes off half-cocked. His speeches are infrequent. He rarely mixes in rough and tumble debate. But when he does present his ideas, they are thorough and teeming with facts.

Long before the depression began, plodding Robert F. Wagner was stubbornly fighting for measures to avert future distress. And throughout Mr. Hoover's four years, the New Yorker was constantly attacking him for his "resistance to the creation of adequate plans for the prevention of unemployment."

A curious, might-have-been place in American history is filled by this ex-German immigrant. He, instead of Smith, whom he outranked in political prestige, might have been the nominee for Governor in 1918, had it not been for his German "taint."

Attempt

Ten years later, when the Democratic State Convention met at Rochester to nominate another gubernatorial candidate, an attempt was made to draft ailing Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was in Warm Springs, Ga. Mr. Roosevelt wired his refusal. The weary conferees, dominated by Governor Smith, the Presidential candidate, were ready to draft Wagner.

The Senator, who cherishes his office as the highest one a foreign-born citizen can attain, disappeared, knowing that he could not refuse to quit Washington for Albany if asked. All night long he walked the streets. And while messengers flew in search of him, another plea was made to Roosevelt, which was accepted. The Albany springboard was what landed Mr. Roosevelt in the White House.

A widower now, he has one son, Robert F. Jr., who this Spring managed the Yale University ball team. Well-to-do but not disposed toward extravagant living, he likes to read or to sit on a bench in Central Park. Whenever there is a Wagnerian opera at the Metropolitan, Senator Wagner, the ex-newsboy, is always on hand.

SMITH: "Sell-'Em" Finds Capital Financial Center

"Sell-'Em Ben" Smith was at the Carlton Hotel in Washington last week, which is the headquarters of Secretaries Hull and Woodin and Messrs. Moley, Bullitt, Taussig and Warburg of the Roosevelt "Brain Trust." Mr. Smith always gets his information first hand and, having observed that the financial capital of the United States has moved from Wall Street to Washington, he has taken to visiting the latter regularly, along with a horde of other speculators, ever since Mar. 4.

Bernard E. Smith was born on New York's West Side 45 years ago. He sold newspapers, ran errands, and then began clerking in a broker's office and speculating on the side, as had Jesse Livermore, "The Boy Plunger." The panic of 1904 relieved him of nearly $30,000, which was the first of his many "trips to the cleaners."

Thereafter he knocked around the country, selling things, working in a mine, speculating on a shoestring. One of his enterprises led him to South

ACME

Mr. Smith, Ex-Bear, Now a Bull?

America, where he tried to unload a shipload of automobiles on the natives without much success. Ben Smith was not a very wealthy man in those days.

In 1914, with other adventurous young Americans, he joined the Norton-Harjes relief unit, and piloted an ambulance around Flanders shell-holes for four years. In the course of his adventures he met Gertrude Davis of California, and when the war ended he followed her out to the West Coast to marry and settle down.

Manager

He settled with a bang in the Wall Street office of Prentice and Slepack, where he had clerked as a boy. This time he had a job as office manager with a $25,000 salary. Ben Smith has a way with him, rough-tongued and jovial, which won him many a customer of influence. And his shrewdness in judging the market made him decide to strike out for himself.

He borrowed enough—from James Stillman and Stuyvesant Fish among others, according to rumor—to buy a Stock Exchange seat in 1926, and then went "to the cleaners" again when a short retreat in the rising price level caught him napping. That setback made him suspicious of the Coolidge boom. He was a bear in 1927 and again in 1928. But then he switched and when the crash came he was on a fishing trip in Canada, loaded to the till with stocks whose value dropped like a broken elevator.

"Sell-'Em"

From that moment he became a bear and his blunt advice, "Sell 'em—they aren't worth anything," won him the nickname of "Sell-'Em Ben." Disdaining the optimistic statements that came from the White House and other high places, he flew hither and yon, making his own investigations and drawing his own conclusions.

He made millions in the years when nearly everyone else was losing, which resulted finally in his summons before the same Senate committee that questions Mr. Morgan this week.

"No one has called me a bear raider to my face," he told the Senators.

Plans

And, say the gossips, no one can call him a bear any more, for since the departure of Mr. Hoover, he has turned bull. Buzzing around Washington, getting his information first hand, he is full of plans to put 200,000 men to work panning for gold in the Mother Lode region of California.

Breezy, open-handed, he contributed to the campaign of President Roosevelt, who, with Cardinal Hayes, is the chief object of his admiration. He likes to play jokes on his friend Tom Bragg, another big market operator, to motor thunderously over the Westchester hills near his home in Mount Kisco, N. Y., or to hurtle through the sky in a plane. But he never drinks or smokes.

TRANSITION: Life's Changes As Reflected in the News

● **Married:** Lincoln Ellsworth, aviator, last week married Miss Mary Louise Ulmer of Pottsville, Pa., in the Little Church Around the Corner in New York.

Ellsworth, 52, will soon leave his bride, who is twenty years younger, to join Bernt Balchen at Bay of Whales, base for their coming Antarctic flight.

INTERNATIONAL

Lincoln Ellsworth and Bride

Ellsworth went over the North Pole in the dirigible Norge seven years ago; Balchen over the South Pole with the Byrd Expedition in 1929.

● Marianna Michalska, a native of Poland, better known as Gilda Gray, took her third and avowed final husband last week. Her latest is 24-year-old Hector B. de Saa, secretary to the Venezuelan Legation in Havana. Her other husbands were John Gorecki of Wisconsin and Gil Boag, New York supper club owner. It was while married to the former that Miss Gray made her first appearance as a dancer in Wisconsin eighteen years ago.

● **Died:** After twelve days illness with uremia, Baron Wemyss, (pronounced Weems), former Admiral of the British fleet, died last week in Cannes, France.

He was one of the two British representatives aboard the Wagon-Lits dining car in the Forest of Compiegne in 1918 which received the German armistice delegation.

During the war he had commanded the second battle squadron in the Mediterranean which had helped land troops at Gallipoli. Afterward it was he who formally received the German fleet at Scapa Flow.

A friend and a third cousin of the King, he was elevated to the peerage in December, 1917, after he became First Sea Lord.

● Horatio Bottomley, one of the most bizarre characters in modern day England, died last week in a London charity hospital. Only a few weeks before his death the once wealthy publisher had been forced to ask for an old age pension of $1.71 a week. Despite the fact that he had been largely responsible for forcing pension legislation through Parliament, his request was denied.

The greatest heights of this racing stable owner, editor, legislator were reached during the war. After strong pacifist leanings led him to head his magazine, John Bull, with "To Hell With Serbia" on the eve of the war, he switched tactics and became an arch jingoist.

His flaming editorials made him a hero with the soldiers and a dire threat to politicians. Lloyd George found it expedient to ask him to attend breakfasts at No. 10 Downing Street regularly. His power is said to have forced the King to remove the Garter banners of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince from St. George's Chapel at Windsor. If they weren't removed, Bottomley threatened to bring a mob to do the job.

In Parliament his haunch, paunch, and jowls, which made him look like an embodiment of the cartoonist's John Bull, attracted the attention of tourists and his booming voice made him a power.

His strong anti-American speeches alarmed many but were popular with the masses. In 1922 he fell on evil days and finally landed in Old Bailey where a jury found him guilty of stealing club funds. He was bundled off to prison and a seven year silence. He was never able to come back.

● Emil Oberhoffer, orchestra conductor, died of cancer last week in San Diego, Cal. Born in Munich in 1867 he came to New York where he remained a while before going to St. Paul to reside. In 1901 he became the conductor of the Minneapolis Philharmonic and, two years later, raised a sufficient endowment to insure a permanent orchestra.

He remained at this post until he retired to the Coast in 1923. From time to time since then he had conducted concerts in the Hollywood Bowl.

● **Birthdays:** Two of the boxing world's biggest figures, Gene Tunney and William Muldoon, last Thursday celebrated their birthdays. Tunney, 35, was not able to drive from his Greenwich, Conn., home to see Muldoon at his Purchase, N. Y., residence, as he has for several years, because of the latter's ill health. Muldoon, big gun of the New York State Boxing Commission, has been suffering from arthritis but, according to his doctor, "his main trouble is that he is 88 years old."

THE NEWS-WEEK IN SPORT

TRACK: West Triumphs Again In Intercollegiate Games

Back in the days when the universities of the Far West were content to compete locally in track meets, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, and Harvard most often won the intercollegiate track and field games. In 1921, California, Southern California, and Stanford began sending teams after national glory, and since then only Yale in 1924 has interrupted the chain of Western victories.

Last week at Cambridge, Mass., this year's intercollegiate meet seemed like a two-way contest between Stanford and Southern California, ending in a surprise win for Southern California, the defending champions, by a score of 45 to 42. Outstanding performances were:

• SHOTPUT: Johnny Lyman, Stanford, broke the world's record by heaving the 16-pound shot 52 feet 8½ inches. For the first time in intercollegiate history three men beat 51 feet and four beat 50 feet.

• HIGH JUMP: George B. Spitz, New York University, cleared 6 feet 8⅛ inches. The night before he had been refused a piece of pastry in a Boston cafeteria by a counterman who wanted to be sure Spitz would win.

• 3,000-METER RACE: Jackie Ryan, Manhattan, 20-year-old red haired boy, built up from a weight of 100 pounds to 130 pounds by cross country runs in the Bronx, N. Y., led Joe McCluskey, Fordham, by 25 yards. If the race had been at the old distance of two miles, Ryan would have broken the record by six seconds. At any rate, he had the distinction of handing McCluskey his first defeat in his college track career.

• 800 and 1,500-METER RACES: William B. Bothron won both in a graceful, space-eating stride to gain the first double triumph in these events since the one scored by John Paul Jones, Cornell, in 1912. These two wins by Bothron somewhat compensated the East for its sorry showing as teams and gave it nine individual first places against California's five. One event, the pole vault, was a five-man tie at 13 feet 6 inches.

TRANSATLANTIC: Three Master Makes Swift Passage

From Montauk, L. I., to Bishop's Rock, England, in ten days ten hours, at an average speed of over twelve knots an hour. That was the swift passage of the three-masted schooner, Vema, which last week bettered its own 1932 transatlantic record run by eleven hours.

Although Capt. Charles Rodstrom may have made use of the ship's Diesel auxiliary engine on this voyage as he did in 1932, nevertheless since the capacity motor speed is nine knots an hour, his sailing achievement will stand as remarkable.

Vema, built in 1923 for Mr. Edward F. Hutton, was known as Hussar until last year. Then Mr. Hutton built a new Hussar and sold his first boat to Cox and Stevens, who renamed it Vema. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. G. Unger Vetlesen have chartered her for the Summer and made the passage to England en route to Mr. Vetlesen's native Norway.

Mr. Vetlesen came to this country in 1917 and set himself up as a consulting engineer, specializing in shipbuilding. He went back to Norway in 1926 to become a member of Prince Olaf's crew on the yacht Oslo and helped race that boat in several international events.

Two years ago he was an important member of the Norwegian-American Olympic committee. Last year he married Mrs. Maude Monell, widow of Col. Ambrose Monell, nickel magnate, who died in 1921, leaving a fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

Proud

The Vetlesens will be proud of their identification with Vema, but in spite of their record time, the best transatlantic sailing passage will not be unanimously conceded to them. Yachtsmen will still point to runs of ancient clipper ships, such as Lightning and Dreadnaught, which in the '50s made the crossing only fourteen hours slower than Vema without motors.

Others will say there is no comparing the sail spread of modern schooners with that of the larger clipper ships; that the voyage of the yacht Atlantic in the Kaiser's Cup race of 1905 is the greatest of all outstanding trips and, furthermore, it was official. Atlantic sailed from the old Sandy Hook Lighthouse to the Lizard on the English coast, 175 miles farther than Vema's course, in twelve days and four hours.

SPORT SHORTS: Johnson, 1915 Champion, '33 Doorman

• BOXING: Jack Johnson, Negro, who lost the world's heavyweight title to Jess Willard in Havana, Apr. 5, 1915, last week found an easy job after years of unsuccessful attempts to establish himself in business. Dressed in gay-colored livery, he stands as doorman outside a cabaret in Montmartre, Paris, and closes his famous fist on picayune tips for assisting customers in and out of automobiles.

• WRESTLING: Jumping Joe Savoldi, former Notre Dame football player, who has shown a willingness to take on all comers as a wrestler, is rapidly demonstrating that he is equally courageous in the more subtle contest of matrimony. Last week in Laporte, Ill., he was married for the third time. A ticket agent, who was also a Justice of the Peace, tied him to Miss Louise Poole of Kentucky.

• HORSE SHOWS: If Mrs. John Hay Whitney, the former Elizabeth Altemus, New York society leader, continues to bite the dust, she, and not the Prince of Wales, will be remembered as the world's champion faller from a horse. Two weeks ago she narrowly escaped injury in the Atlantic City Show when her horse Bon Diable failed to clear a fence and sent her hurtling to the ground. Most recently she was thrown by Grey Knight in the Devon Horse Show at Devon, Pa., last Thursday. Undaunted, two days later she mounted the same horse and won the Clarence H. Geist Challenge Trophy, feature event of the day.

• TENNIS: The United States Davis Cup team has now only to defeat the winner of the European zone finals to gain the right to meet France in the challenge round. Led by Ellsworth Vines, the United States players last week shut out Argentina, 4-0, in Washington, D. C. One match, supposed to be won by Wilmer Allison, was rained out, then officially cancelled.

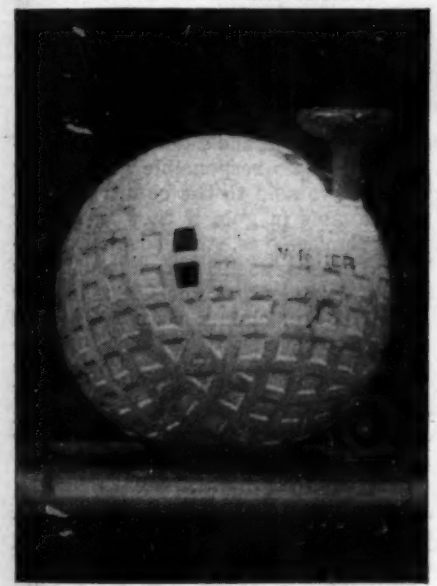
• Miss Elizabeth Ryan was winning tournaments in France when the World War began. Twice in the past few years she paired with Mrs. Helen Wills Moody to win France's women's hard court championship. Last week at Auteuil, France, with Mme. Rene Mathieu, No. 1 French star, as her partner, Miss Ryan again won the doubles title.

• GOLF: Until last week Willie MacFarlane, 43-year-old professional of the Oak Ridge Club in Tuckahoe, N. Y., was hitting his shots so poorly that he would not have traveled to New Jersey or Long Island to enter a tournament. But he played in the Metropolitan Open because the scene of action, Winged Foot, was nearby, suddenly fell into his stride, and last Saturday finished with a 72 hole total of 291 to win the event from Paul Runyan by a stroke.

• ROWING: Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and donor of Eastern rowing's most recent trophy, last Saturday refereed his Adams Cup triangular regatta on the Charles River, Boston, and handed the prize to Navy's oarsmen. Pennsylvania's shell, beaten by only three feet, finally lost a lead which it had held six-sevenths of the mile and three-quarters distance. Harvard, whose rowing fortunes are closely followed by Mr. Adams, finished a close third, less than a boat length back.

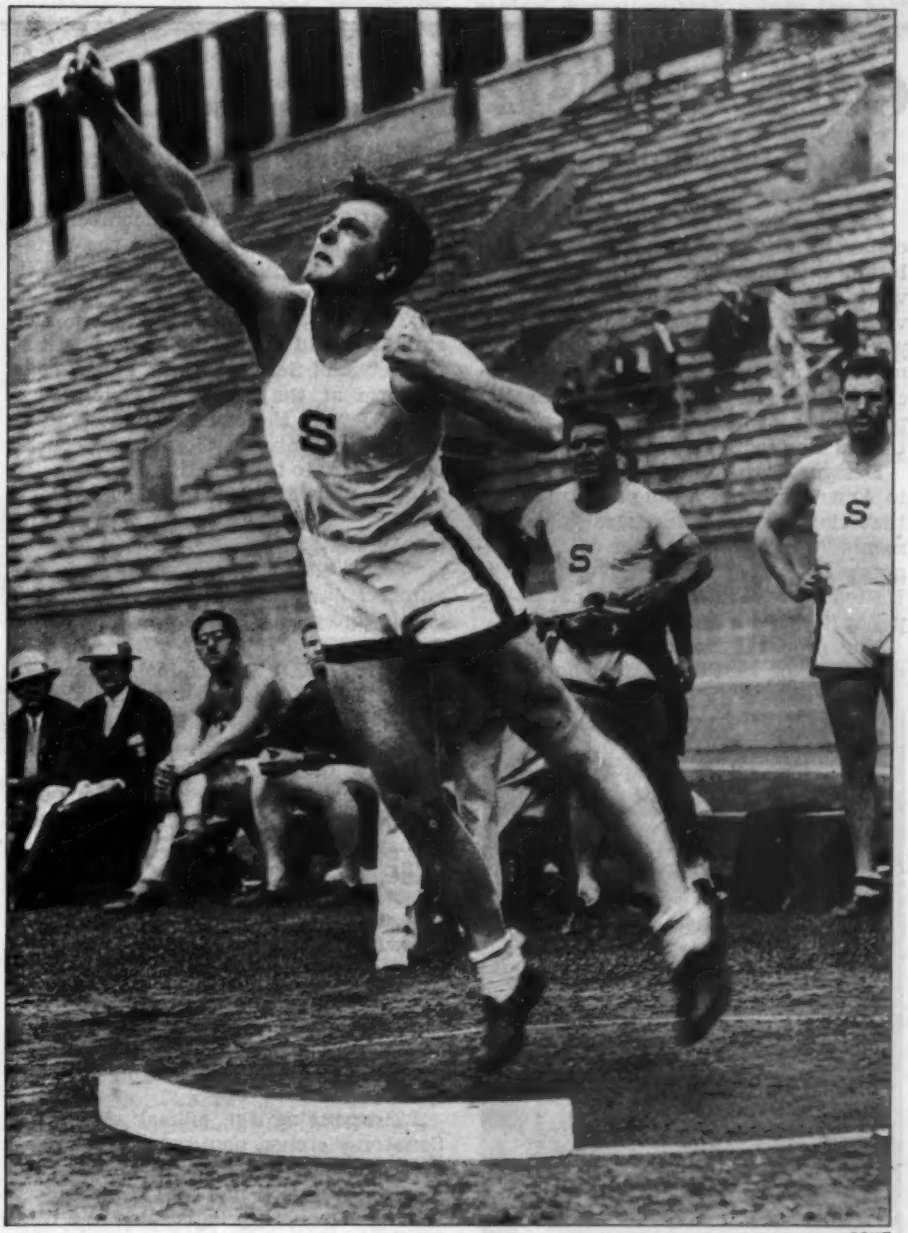
ACME

Jack Johnson, Ex-Champion, Now a Doorman at a Paris Cabaret



INTERNATIONAL

After Driving Off, John Sullivan of Boston Found His Tee in His Ball



ACME

John Lyman of Stanford Breaks World's Record for 16-Pound Shot-Put With a Heave of 52 Feet, 8½ Inches, in Intercollegiate Meet at Cambridge, Mass.

ACME

George Lott and John Van Ryn, at Left, United States Doubles Team, Defeat Zappa and Eccheverria of Argentina in Davis Cup Match at Washington

INTERNATIONAL

What Happened to an Auto After Taking a Curve in a Race in England

GOLD CLAUSE: Roosevelt Sponsors Measure To Eliminate It and Ensure Uniform Money Value

In an endeavor to suspend the gold clause legally as well as in fact, a resolution was presented to Congress last week at the request of President Roosevelt. On last Monday the legislation passed the House by an overwhelming majority after Chairman Steagall declared that it was "essential to the perpetuity of the government of the United States."

Designed "to assure uniform value" to American money, the measure states that clauses that guarantee gold payments "obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the money of the United States" and are "against public policy."

The proposal would cancel the gold clauses in present obligations both public and private, make its inclusion illegal in the future, and allow debts to be paid, "dollar for dollar," in coins and currency of the United States, as a substitute for gold payments.

KEYSTONE

"Treat All Alike"—Senator Fletcher

Estimates

Estimates place gold clause bonds and other securities outstanding in this country at nearly $100,000,000,000, with the government owing about $21,000,000,000 of this amount.

Secretary Woodin of the Treasury explained the resolution's purport:

"Since Mar. 6, when the President declared a bank holiday," he said in part, "transactions involving payments in gold have been brought under control in order to protect . . . a reserve for the nation's currency. Gold is not now paid, nor is it available for payment, upon public or private debts.

"The resolution makes it clear that all obligations past and future will be upon the same footing."

CONDEMNED: Many members of Congress were not sure that the legislation was lawful and some classed it as outright repudiation.

"The proposal to repudiate all outstanding gold contracts is unconstitutional," said Senator Glass, fresh from a storm at the Morgan hearing (see page 3) "and the courts will so hold if there is any integrity left in the courts with regard to the sanctity of contracts. It is utterly worthless to enact this legislation with 40% of the world's gold in the United States."

"Terrible!" Senator Reed of Pennsylvania exclaimed. "It . . . will discredit this country for a hundred years."

ENDORSED: Others looked upon it as a splendid move in the administration's fiscal program.

Taking the view that it was the "natural law of things," Senator Ashurst of Arizona, remarked: "Whatever your Uncle Sam puts his eagle on is good money and you need not be afraid."

"It is a declaration of economic independence," Chairman Steagall of the House Banking Committee declared. "It will restore prosperity."

But Mr. Steagall, although he believed the resolution to be constitutional, would not take issue with Mr. Glass. "No, I don't disagree with Senator Glass. I never do," he said upon being questioned.

In expanding the official viewpoint, Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, explained that misinterpretation had arisen in respect to recent monetary legislation and that "possible legal loopholes" should be closed.

"It is essential that all obligations of the government, past and future, be treated alike," he said. "Furthermore, private debtors with gold-clause obligations are entitled to protection and a prompt and clear definition of their legal position."

The Senator hit on a sore spot when he pointed to Federal refinancing that must take place in June. He said the "good faith" of the government must not be questioned. Many financial observers believed this to be the real purpose of the administration's move, as the government has been severely criticized for selling gold-clause securities since the President banned gold to citizens. Now, a provision of the Second Liberty Loan Act which requires the clause in many Federal issues would be annulled.

EFFECT: But this matter of "good faith" drew the direct fire of editorial guns. Remarking that "words speak for themselves," The New York Times

KEYSTONE

Rep. Steagall Saw Prosperity

cited from a speech of President Roosevelt's three days before his election:

"And I (Mr. Roosevelt) might add, Senator Glass made a devastating challenge that 'no responsible government would have sold to the country securities payable in gold if they knew that the promise—yes, the covenant—embodied in these securities was as dubious as the President of the United States (Mr. Hoover) claims it was.'"

Mr. Roosevelt was referring to the statement of President Hoover that this country had narrowly escaped going off the gold standard, which Mr. Roosevelt maintained "was a libel on the credit of the United States."

Foreign comment was less severe than when gold payments were recently refused, but some taunts were directed this way from London.

"Legalizing the Fraud" headed the comment of The Financial News that: "It is bad enough that a civilized country having 40% of the world's gold should descend to the trick of locking up that gold and declaring to its creditors it has lost the key and cannot pay them. And in the face of recent events it would be plainly foolish to count on any judicial obstacles being able to impede Roosevelt from carrying through his modern rendering of the coin clippers' art."

The London Observer spoke of "the shock to confidence which the whirligig progress of America's pursuit of inflation involves."

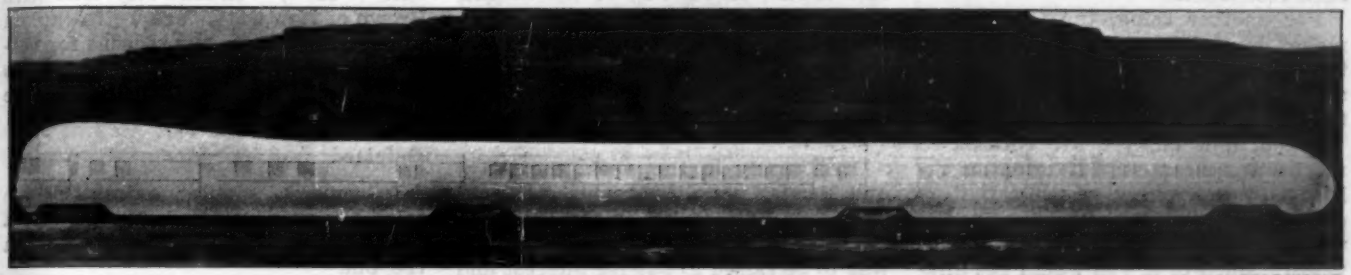
That suits to determine the legality of the resolution would be brought seemed easily probable, but Treasury officials had little fear in this respect. The Wall Street Journal commented: "Perhaps the courts will resolve all their doubts by reflecting that Blackstone himself said, 'The King can do no wrong.'"

Recently the New York Supreme Court declared the gold clause void.

TRAINS: Union Pacific to Test Fast New Aluminum Train

While automobile manufacturers have been making fleeter, more comfortable and more economical busses and aircraft makers faster and more luxurious planes, trains have remained essentially the same machines for transportation that they were half a century ago.

Notable advances have included George Pullman's sleeping car, which came in 1858; Westinghouse's automatic air brake in 1872; steel in car construction in 1895, and, most recent of all, air conditioning which arrived three years ago. Despite these advances, trains of today look very much the same as they did before busses and planes were born, have about the same comforts, and run on nearly the same schedules.



WIDE WORLD

Sketch of the Union Pacific's Three-Car Train, Models of Which are Being Tested in Wind Tunnels

New

But a train announced by the Union Pacific last week may force a change of ideas. It is as distant a cousin of the present-day train as the Leviathan is of a canoe with an outboard motor.

The U. P. three-car train looks like a great bulbous-headed caterpillar. Made of aluminum alloys, the whole train will weigh about as much as a Pullman car and will have a maximum speed of 110 miles per hour. It is being built to average 90 miles per hour. Instead of the usual box-like cross-section, the stream-lined cars will be more the shape of a pear with its top rounded off.

Where the present coach has two sets of trucks and heavy understructure, the new train will have one set of trucks between each two cars. Tubular construction will obviate the necessity for heavy channel beams under each car.

Resistance

Just as it is simple to push a curtain rod through a sand bag, but nearly impossible to drive a small bore rifle bullet through one, air resistance on trains doesn't become important until high speeds are reached.

To cut this to a minimum, the Pullman Company engineers who are building the U. P. train set to work last week. Much of their information they could borrow from aircraft makers, but the bulk of it they had to learn for themselves. To get this knowledge they carved out a wooden model and put it in a wind tunnel.

If one point on the model train offered too much air resistance it was whittled off. If a depression at another place caused an eddy they filled it with wax. By this empirical method they will find exactly what the train should look like. If they properly recess whistles and bells, seal windows, minimize ventilator obstructions they figure they will cut power consumption 50%.

Problem

The next problem is how to drive the train. Steam, because of the weight of steaming equipment, and the inflexibility of the power, is out. On the Flying Hamburger—the only similar train in the world—a Maybach-Diesel-electric power unit is used. This equipment drives it over the 178 miles between Berlin and Hamburg at an average of 77 miles per hour.

But Pullman and American Car and Foundry engineers, who drew up tentative specifications for the train, had heard that the Flying Hamburger was to be taken off her spectacular run. Her motive equipment caused vibration which was racking the train to pieces.

So they turned to an entirely new means of motivation. The new train will use a V-type 12-cylinder Winton engine burning distillate, a non-explosive fuel. Power from this will be transmitted to a motor-generator outfit which will drive the vehicle.

Power

This power equipment will be placed in the first car with a railway post office. The second car will seat 60 but will have no berths. The third will hold 56 people and a buffet.

When the train is commissioned six months from now it will be assigned no regular run. U. P. will try it out over its regular routes to see how well it can be made to fit into existing schedules. It will, of course, be taken to the larger cities along the route to drum up publicity. But just where it will be placed once it has passed its final examinations, is yet to be decided.

Meantime all other railroad men are keeping close watch on every detail of the new train. Always sheep-like, they are sure to rush to get similar trains for their lines if U. P.'s is a success. They all know, full well, that such a radical departure may regain the half of their passengers that they have lost since 1929.

Union Pacific engineers who have helped draft plans for the train willingly give credit for its whole conception to their young and aggressive board chairman, William A. Harriman.

Son

Son of the great railroad builder Edward H. Harriman, he went to work for Union Pacific when he left Yale in 1913. After working his way through the operating and executive offices he found that his father had done his job too well. Young Harriman had no Hill to fight and could see little outlet for his ideas in running a railroad that was so well coordinated that it would run itself.

So he took a vacation from the railroad his father had hoped he would operate. Immediately after the war he surveyed the dismal prospect that was American shipping, and found a job for a wealthy and ambitious young man. Later he turned to aviation as an outlet for his energies.

Successful

During this period he gathered 45 directorships for himself, became one of America's most successful young men. One of his directorships was of Polo magazine. It is his favorite game.

Then, eleven months ago, he returned to U. P. as board chairman.

What other plans are up the Harriman sleeve are yet to be seen. But older railroad men like the start he has made and hope that the aggressiveness which young Harriman inherited from his father may rescue them from their troubles.

SECURITIES: New Law Compels Pitiless Publicity

President Roosevelt signed the "truth-in-securities" bill last week. This measure, with rows of new teeth and a "corporation of foreign security holders" added since its introduction into Congress nearly two months ago, is designed to protect investors from the sale of fraudulent securities. Government obligations, along with those of States and their subdivisions, are among the few types of securities exempted from its stringent provisions.

Like the Farm Bill, the Industries Bill, and other New Deal legislation, the new law extends Federal authority to a hitherto virgin field. The Federal Trade Commission is now the government's Gabriel over Wall Street, and its motto is "Let the security seller beware!"

Protection

Despite the protection of "pitiless publicity" provided in the new law, the security buyer must continue to beware himself. For one thing, the Commission's powers extend only to interstate traffic in new issues. The intrastate security business is left to the "blue sky" laws of each individual State except Nevada, which is the only one without such restrictions.

For another thing, the Commission makes no guarantee of any new security, puts on it no stamp of government approval. Instead, it says to an investor, in effect:

"From now on, you are entitled to receive a great mass of information relating to every new security that is offered to you. Much of this you would want anyway, if you are a careful investor. Much of it you would get anyway, from careful investment bankers.

Difference

"Some of it, however, you will get for the first time. For instance, you will learn the bankers' 'spread' or difference between sale price of the security and the price at which the bankers bought it; the names and addresses of all large stockholders and of 'option' holders, and certain other matters which will indicate to you whether there is any 'preferred list' (see page 3); and the names of executives of the company who receive salaries of more than $25,000 a year.

"If the information in the offering circular is not enough, you may get still more from the Commission, which requires from every issuer, twenty days before the security can be sold, a sworn registration certificate containing 32 different categories of data. The Commission reserves the right to keep confidential the terms of contracts which, if released, might benefit competitors.

Answerable

"If any misrepresentations are made in any registration certificate, circular, advertisement, letter, radio announcement, telephone talk, or other statements about the new issue, you may sue for the money that you paid for the security. Answerable to your suit is anyone who sold you the new security and anyone who signed the certificate, including officers and directors of the company and auditors who helped to prepare the statements."

Under the terms of this last provision, combined with a $5,000 fine and five-year prison term for "willful" violations, commentators saw the possibilities of three consequences:

1. The rapid disappearance of "dummy" directors.

2. Difficulties thrown in the way of a free and responsive demand for new capital just at the time when it is needed most.

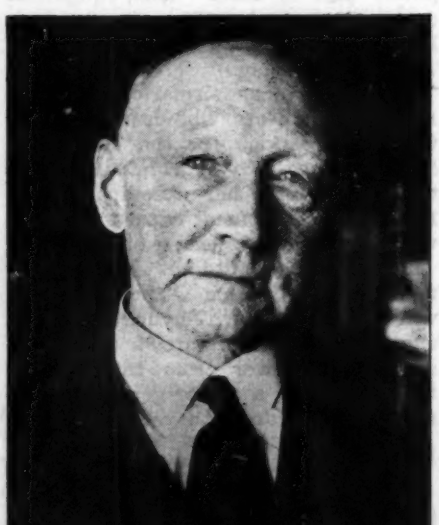
3. A complete change in time-honored practices of investment banking, eliminating the salesman almost entirely from the picture.

"PARTNERSHIP": Puts Tax Levies In Industrial Bill

The mammoth National Industrial Recovery Bill went thundering out of the House last week, with 323 votes in its favor and only 76 against it. Before it left, on its way to the Senate, it had become not only a means for regimenting industry and starting huge public works, but a major tax measure as well.

First

First, early in the week, the Ways and Means Committee reported the bill with over $700,000,000 in tax levies included. Of this amount, $220,000,000 was to be raised to pay for interest and sinking fund on the public works expenditures, through higher income taxes, an added tax on gasoline, and inclusion of dividends as taxable income.



ACME

Rep. Doughton, of Ways and Means

The remainder, totaling $480,000,000 and more, would come from an extension until July 1, 1935, of the special taxes voted in last year's Revenue Bill. These levies, which would have expired one year from June 30, were extended at the last minute by request of the administration.

They include duties on copper, coal, oil, and lumber; excises on lubricating oil, home-brew supplies, automobiles, tires, tubes, trucks, jewelry, radios, phonographs, refrigerators, firearms, sporting goods, matches, candy, chewing gum, soft drinks, and electricity; imposts on checks, telephone and telegraph messages, oil pipe lines, and numerous new stamp taxes.

Repeal

The President "apparently" approved these levies, according to chairman Doughton, because "he acted mighty nice about it." Then the Morgan testimony on income taxes (see page 3) burst upon the House. As a result an amendment was pushed through, repealing the section of last year's revenue act which permits net capital losses to be carried over for one year.

Then, with protests against the higher income levies deluging Congress, a drive was made to substitute the sales tax. "How," asked Representative Brown of Kentucky, "are we to explain to our constituents our reasons for voting a 50% increase in the income taxes of the little man, while allowing the big fellows to go scot-free?"

Defeated

In spite of similar entreaties, the sales tax was defeated, 265 to 137, a few minutes before the final vote on the bill.

With the bill once passed by the House, attention was focused on the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Senator Pat Harrison, (see Front Cover) tall, capable Mississippian. It was here that the tax features would really be fought out for final presentation to the Senate, where a strong movement was on foot to modify the House tax schedules.

WARNING: Chemical Stocks Face Removal From List

Firing its heaviest artillery, the New York Stock Exchange announced last week that stocks of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation would be stricken from its list unless this chemical giant "would furnish stockholders with information essential to a proper understanding of the condition of the corporation and of its operations."

If the corporation does not meet the demands of the Exchange by Aug. 23, removal from the list would mark the first time that such a step has been taken to enforce accounting policies.

Earlier

Several weeks earlier the Exchange attempted to blast this industrial aristocrat out of its area of accounting secrecy with its secondary battery of publicity. Letters published at that time revealed that the two organizations had been sniping at each other for three years. But Allied, answering always politely, consistently refused to disclose the detailed financial information requested by the Exchange.

On Wednesday of last week officials of the company were invited to appear before the governing committee of the

big security Exchange. No representative appeared but a letter revealed that substantial holdings of the company's stocks were included in the balance sheet item, "United States government and other marketable securities." Although other concessions were made, the company refused to meet the full demands of the Exchange, on the ground that such action would be to the advantage of competitors rather than to stockholders.

Hitherto

Hitherto the Exchange has not removed stocks for accounting reasons because the action might prove harmful to innocent stockholders.

Removal of the stocks from the world's largest security market merely means the loss of prestige that securities listed on the "Big Board" enjoy. But the company can turn to other security markets which are more lenient in accounting requirements. In turn, Exchange members will lose the commissions derived from the large annual sales of the company's stock.

MITCHELL: Jury to Decide When a Sale is not a Sale

Trial of Charles E. Mitchell, former head of the National City Bank, on charges of evading Federal income taxes for 1929 and 1930, dragged through a pother of financial technicalities last week, enlivened occasionally by bitter altercations between the opposing attorneys.

The government, represented by United States District Attorney George Z. Medalie, turned from the charge that a sale of National City Bank stock by the banker to his wife in 1929 was fictitious and a "sham," to take up the two other counts against Mr. Mitchell.

Sales

One contends that in 1930 Mr. Mitchell made a similar "wash" or fake sale for $229,500 of 8,500 shares of Anaconda Copper Company stock to W. D. Thornton, president of Greene Cananea Copper Company, and later bought it back at approximately the same price. As Mr. Mitchell had previously paid $988,000 for the shares, he established a tax loss of $758,500, sufficient to wipe out completely his income tax payment for one year.

In presenting witnesses to unwind the financial convolutions that accompanied this sale, which the defense insists was bona fide, Mr. Medalie frequently aroused the ire of Max D. Steuer, defense counsel. This astute trial lawyer was frequently on his feet objecting to testimony.

"I claim there isn't any such document," Mr. Medalie said in reference to a letter that Mr. Mitchell might have written.

"I don't want to know constantly what the United States Attorney

INTERNATIONAL

Judge Henry W. Goddard Presiding at the Mitchell Trial

claims," Mr. Steuer cried. "If he is permitted to claim, there isn't anything he won't claim."

"That statement is false, "Mr. Medalie angrily retorted. They were evidently court room and not fighting words, for the attorneys settled back to business after exchanging angry glances.

In addition to deciding when a sale is or is not a sale, the perspiring jury also will be asked to determine whether $666,666.66, paid to Mr. Mitchell from a management fund of the National City Company in the Summer of 1929, was an "advance" or represented real income. This is the third count against Mr. Mitchell in the two charges of defrauding the government of $858,430 in taxes for the two years.

Meanwhile, the former leading banker of the boom era sits quietly in the New York City court room while an array of witnesses, many friends and former business associates, are subjected to searching questions by the two attorneys. Occasionally he looks out the window toward City Hall, where he appeared before the Board of Estimate eight months ago in a crisis in municipal finance and warned: "We are on the edge of a precipice."

WEEK IN FINANCE: Many Prices Reach New High Mark

● FINANCIAL MARKETS: Brokers in financial districts last week were inundated by a trading wave in stocks, bonds, and commodities that swept prices in many instances far above the highwater mark of 1933. Whether this swell of optimism was justified, whether it would continue or subside, was anyone's opinion, but events stood out sharply that, to many, indicated an inflationary tendency.

Early in the week came the announcement that the Federal Reserve banks would resume purchase of government securities. As this notice was sponsored by the Treasury Department at Washington, many observers jumped to the conclusion that it marked the beginning of a Federal policy of credit inflation to raise prices. That the reserve banks had taken this step to expand bank credit was catalogued in their weekly statement, ended on Wednesday, which revealed purchases of slightly more than $25,000,000 of Federals.

On Thursday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, followed by the Chicago Reserve Bank, announced a reduction in its rediscount rate from 3% to 2½%, another move conducive to credit expansion. Finally, markets soared with the proposal to legislate the gold clause (see page 22) out of existence, although beyond removing uncertainty, this would only give statutory sanction to an established fact.

● BUSINESS: Whatever may have been the magic of the word "inflation" basic business improvement was reported from virtually all areas. Activity in the steel industry, reported around 40% of capacity, had reached a point where operations were profitable, according to experts. Similarly standard business indexes showed widening gaps from levels experienced a year ago and one of the combined in-

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dexes showed an advance for the ninth consecutive week. Car loadings, electric power production, automobile production, and lumber production were all up.

• SHIPBUILDING: In the face of general employment increases, a report revealed that employment in the shipbuilding industry was at the lowest ebb since the close of the World War, with only 8,700 men at work on May 1. The reason was easily discernible when the report disclosed that there is no seagoing merchant tonnage under construction in the yards of the 20 American shipbuilding companies included in the survey.

RELIGION

CONVENTIONS: Churches Discuss Controversial Subjects

Church leaders, convening in various parts of the country last week, wrestled with such controversial subjects as fundamentalism, the depression, foreign missions, and prohibition.

• PRESBYTERIANS: In their General Assembly at Columbus, O., elected as Moderator—the Church's highest officer—a "middle-of-the-road man," the Rev. Dr. John McDowell of New York, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions. Thereby was averted what looked, for a while, like a revival of the modernist-fundamentalist schism which threatened the peace of the church five years ago.

Miner

Dr. McDowell, who lost an arm while working as breaker boy in a Pennsylvania coal mine and who is markedly sympathetic with the aims of labor, defeated his fundamentalist opponent, the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Elder of Cincinnati, O., by a vote of 691 to 120.

The day before his election, Dr. McDowell had addressed a group of the unemployed at the Columbus City Hall, saying:

"If, in the face of the present industrial needs and claims, the churches remain silent, the work-a-day world, which while thoroughly in earnest is still willing to listen, will turn resolutely away."

Christians

Following his election, Dr. McDowell said:

"I have no difficulty with any man if he is a Christian first. But if he is anything else first (fundamentalist or modernist), he is always a source of trouble."

The report of the Missions Board presented to the Assembly stressed industrial relations and urged the Presbyterian Church everywhere to cooperate with other agencies "in maintaining moral, social, and industrial standards which exalt spiritual values."

It names as objectives of the church "the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of wealth; subordination of profit to the creative and cooperative spirit; the right of all to an opportunity for self-maintenance with a wider and fairer distribution of wealth, and a living wage as an irreducible minimum."

At the same time in New York, graduates from the liberal Union Theological Seminary were being told by Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church:

"Protestantism must free itself from any alliance with the present industrial order and capitalistic system," which does not imply, according to Dr. Merrill, that "it must ally itself with socialism or with communism."

"It must also," he said, "break off its unholy alliance with nationalism. The need of the world now is for a sound internationalism which will leave true patriotism undisturbed or rather will glorify it by making it indispensable to the larger loyalty."

INTERNATIONAL

Dr. John McDowell, Moderator

• BAPTIST: It was beer which agitated the Southern Baptists at their Washington convention. A resolution was carried saying that the Baptists deplored the attitude of President Roosevelt on prohibition and "especially that he allowed the White House to be used to advertise the beer business."

Taking this as a reference to Mrs. Roosevelt's announcement that she would serve beer at the White House, some delegates protested but were voted down.

For the first time since 1845 when Northern and Southern Baptists split over slavery, efforts are being made to get the two groups to cooperate.

• UNITARIAN: Cooperation again was the keynote of the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association at Boston, Mass., last week when the Unitarians voted to join with the Universalist Church in the formation of the Free Church of America. The matter will go before the Universalist General Convention at Worcester in October.

LAW

VINDICATED: Louderback Acquitted In Senate Trial

"Senators, how say you?" asked Vice President Garner one afternoon last week. "The secretary will proceed to call the roll, and as the name of each Senator is called, he will rise in his place and deliver his vote." "Senator Adams," intoned the clerk. "Not guilty," replied Senator Adams.

Wearily

Almost two hours later, after five roll calls, the Vice President wearily said: "That completes the articles of impeachment . . . The Chair will enter in the record the following judgment, which the clerk will read." "The Senate," began the clerk, "having tried Harold Louderback . . . upon five several articles of impeachment . . . and two-thirds of the Senators present not having found him guilty of the charges contained therein: it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Harold Louderback be, and he is, acquitted of all charges in said articles made and set forth."

And the Senate adjourned sine die as a court.

Various expedients had been devised to hasten the trial of the Federal judge, whose conduct of receivership cases, the House had charged, was not all it should have been. The Senate met two hours earlier daily; it permitted the Vice President to designate other presiding officers, and he called different Senators to spell him off. Despite these short-cuts in procedure, Senators were herded in for ten long days to listen to dreary testimony.

Healer

Only one highlight relieved the monotony, and sent almost all the Senators flocking to their seats of their own free will. That was the appearance of the "faith healer," W. S. Leake, pajama-clad, and brought into the Senate on a stretcher. "Too old and too ill" to answer the Senate's first summons, a warrant brought him across the country from California to testify reluctantly about his relations with the impeached judge.

He denied influencing any appointments and said that money received from the father-in-law of a Louderback appointee was lent him while his wife was dying.

The day after Judge Louderback took the stand to deny all the charges

against him, to an empty Senate, each side summed up. Then, for the first time in several years, the galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the Senate deliberated. Two hours later it returned to open session to vote. At each roll call, Senators asked to be excused from voting, because they had not heard testimony on that charge. Only on the last count—a summary of the first four—as many as 79 Senators voted. And, also, only on that count a futile majority (45-34) voted guilty.

ACME

Judge Louderback (Center) After His Acquittal by the Senate

As the trial ended, Judge Louderback's counsel pressed around him shaking his hand. Representative Guyer strolled over to congratulate him, and six Senators—Long, Reynolds, Hatfield, Goldsborough, Vandenberg, and Bailey—smiled and patted him on the back.

To the press Judge Louderback announced that it would be "silly" to resign now, that he would shortly return to the West Coast and the bench. "I feel," he said smilingly, "that it is a vindication."

But in the Senate offices revolt against the clumsy impeachment procedure was brewing. Impatient at the almost complete stoppage of important legislation before the Senate, and at the tremendous cost of such trials—in this case, probably close to $100,000—Senator Ashurst proposed a new plan. He suggested that hereafter the Senate be empowered to appoint twelve members to go to the defendant's State and take testimony there. The other Senators would then form their judgments and vote on the basis of the printed record.

George Crawford. Massachusetts police took Crawford, a Negro, into custody when Virginia asked for an order extraditing him to face trial for a murder committed in the Old Dominion. Releasing him, Judge Lowell brought on his own head a congressional motion of impeachment.

The circuit court took the case under advisement, after lawyers for the defense pleaded, as they had before Judge Lowell, that the indictment was invalid, because Negroes are excluded from Virginia juries.

Attorneys for Massachusetts presented arguments and precedents to show that the validity of an indictment can be determined only in the State where it was issued. Both sides promised to take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Meantime, Judge Lowell was already coming in for trouble from the Supreme Court. Last Monday this body rebuked him for a jury charge he had made in a narcotic case. Before sending the jury out he had told them that he thought the defendant, one Angelo Quercia, was lying because he had rubbed his hands while testifying.

LEGAL BRIEFS: Negro Jury Issue To Go To Highest Court

• APPEALED: Massachusetts to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from Federal Judge James A. Lowell's grant of a writ of habeas corpus to

• SENTENCED: Gaston B. Means and Norman T. Whitaker to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of $35,000 by claiming they could arrange for the return of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby. Recently convicted at a trial in which Means offered evidence so preposterous that government attorneys hardly took the trouble to disprove it, Means is already serving a fifteen year term for defrauding Mrs. McLean of $104,000.

• Carl W. Pearce and Arthur Youngberg were sentenced in Denver Federal Court last week for their part in the kidnaping, last February, of Charles Boettcher 2d, wealthy young Denver broker who was seized in front of his home, taken to South Dakota, and held for seventeen days. His father paid a

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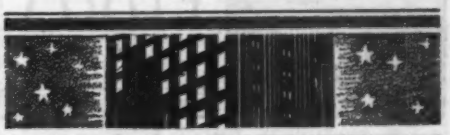

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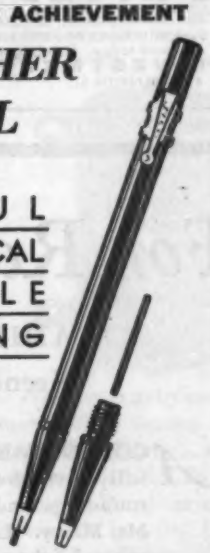

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ransom of $60,000. Pearce must serve 26 years at Leavenworth for conspiracy, and Youngberg was given two concurrent terms of sixteen years for kidnaping and conspiracy.

● Martin Rosburg and five other farmers were sentenced in Le Mars, Ia., for their attack a month ago on Judge C. C. Bradley, whom they threatened to hang if he would not waive foreclosure actions pending in his court. Rosburg was sentenced to six months in Plymouth County jail; the others received short or suspended sentences.

● INITIATED: A campaign for courteous police treatment of visitors to Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition. It was started by Judge Thomas A. Green of the Chicago Traffic Court after hearing that an 18-year-old girl was held in prison for more than 24 hours before being charged with reckless driving and without an opportunity to provide a bond.

● ARGUED: Before the Maryland Court of Appeals, whether a student at a State university can be suspended because, on religious grounds, he refused to take a required course in military training. A lower court had issued a writ ordering the University of Maryland to reinstate Ennis H. Coale, a conscientious objector to the military training course.

Last week it was argued that as a Federal act required military training in land grant colleges, and as the University of Maryland is such a college, constitutional provisions do not exempt a student from that requirement.

Coale's lawyers replied that land grant colleges are not authorized in any way to suspend a student who refuses to obey such a requirement, and that if they were, such a suspension would violate both the Maryland and Federal guarantees of religious liberty and due process of law.

● DECIDED: Rich men, long in the habit of setting up trust funds to take care of insurance premiums, were dealt a telling blow by the Supreme Court last Monday when it decided such funds were taxable. Previously they and the income they yielded, were exempt from income and inheritance taxes. How effective the decision may be in yielding new revenue may be judged from the fact that such funds are now carrying $4,000,000,000 of life insurance.

● Another Supreme Court decision handed down the same day overrode the protests of an American Tobacco Company shareholder that the company's officials had illegally received huge bonuses. But Justice Butler did feel that George Washington Hill and other officers had received sufficiently large chunks of money to warrant a decision by a New York State district court.

SCIENCE

CRIME: Law-Breakers' Features Similar, Says Criminologist

In his speech before the Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in New York last week, former Deputy Police Commissioner Dr. Carleton Simon, gave a hot tip to detective-fiction writers.

After years of study of criminal facial characteristics he concluded that a safe-blower and a professional murderer come to look alike after a life of criminal practice. Then:

Marriage

"This is not unlike the resemblance noted frequently between husband and wife after many years of married life due, undoubtedly, to the same mode of life they participate in and the similar trend of thoughts that engage their attention.

"Long-continued criminal activity leaves its imprint upon the face, forms and mannerisms. It has been observed in a study of many criminals, especially those convicted of brutal crimes, that most of these have facial appearances that are typical of the featural distinctions of the American Indian. There is a rigid, gaunt muscularity about the cheeks, indicative of unswerving purpose. Furtive and alert eyes give testimony that they have long been trained to observation and vigilance."

Difficult

While this similarity frequently makes it difficult to apprehend the criminals, it does serve to set them aside from normal individuals, according to the former Deputy.

To illustrate his points Dr. Simon showed the surgeons a portfolio of pictures of criminals he had observed. Then he suggested that "an uncertain number of criminals would obtain relief from life-long handicaps through plastic surgery." Many of them were started on their careers by distorted faces which gave them inferiority complexes.

Lombroso

But a general revamping of criminal faces he considered inadvisable because it would make them harder to apprehend.

Dr. Simon's observations largely confirm the findings of Caesare Lombroso, Italian criminologist, who died in 1909. Lombroso discovered nervous, mental and physical anomalies in criminals which set them somewhere between the lunatic and the savage, and far away from the normal man.

To correct this congenital condition he would have made attempts to discover the tendencies in childhood; then would have tried to educate the child away from his natural leanings, and so prevent much of the crime of the day.

THE NEWS-WEEK IN ENTERTAINMENT

STAGE: The Players Present Notable "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Not the acting—by such stage luminaries as Otis Skinner, Cissie Loftus, Fay Bainter, and Pedro de Cordoba—but the production makes news of this year's revival by The Players, the club of actors, writers, and artists which occupies Edwin Booth's old home in Gramarcy Park, New York. They selected and presented last week at the Alvin Theater in that city the original stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous book became a play shortly after the Civil War, which it was instrumental in causing. The one really permanent American contribution to dramatic literature, it has in time been so altered that those whose passions it roused in the '60s would not recognize today's stock company and showboat versions. In them, gags, specialty dancers, absurd scenery, anything that would bring a laugh, have been added without consideration of their revelance to the great old play.

Moving

Stripping it of these additions, The Players restored to the current generation of theater-goers the first lusty version. It is a simple and genuinely moving Uncle Tom that Otis Skinner portrays. Fay Bainter's Topsy is as slapstick as the part was originally, and her performance is evidence that she is one of the best all around actresses in the United States.

The rest of the cast shows the proper gusto, with Edward J. MacNamara, as the hunter converted into a Quaker, and John Daly Murphy, as Lawyer Marks, particularly outstanding. Donald Oenslager's settings are in the right early American spirit, and so simple that during the scene shifting, jugglers and other distractions are unnecessary.

SCREEN: Peggy Joyce Shines In "International House"

In a motion picture alarmingly entitled "International House" (Paramount), Rudy Vallee, Stoopnagle and Budd, Baby Rose Marie, and Cab Calloway and His Orchestra demonstrate that they may be good radio performers. In addition there is Peggy Hopkins Joyce with clothes and jewels.

The action of "International House" is confined largely to a hotel in Wu Hu, happily a fictitious Chinese town. For all anyone can tell by the finished product, the film may have started out as a burlesque on "Grand Hotel" and "Shanghai Express,"—an idea soon forgotten.

Instead, "International House" is a disjointed hodge-podge of bits written for all the unemployed stars on the Paramount lot, loosely directed by Edward Sutherland. When W. C. Fields arrives in his helicopter, "The Spirit of Brooklyn," he calls out: "Where am I?"

"Wu Hu!" they scream back.

"Wu Hu, yourself," says Mr. Fields. "Where the Hell am I?" It is that kind of humor.

If Mr. Fields hadn't arrived, the task of making "International House" bearable would have been entirely left to Burns and Allen. As it is, they and Fields team up in some of the most delightful nonsense to reach the screen in some time. But just when they get going well, in comes Peggy Hopkins Joyce, talking about her "lawnjeray" and exhibiting her expensive gems.

"The Little Giant" Bankers Unload on Gangster Robinson

With perhaps unseemly haste, First National Pictures have rushed into film a story which intimates, with elephantine subtlety, that gangsters are more nearly on the level than investment bankers. "The Little Giant" is the name of the offering, and Edward G. Robinson shows in it hitherto latent comic gifts.

Together with the foregoing thesis, relentlessly preached, is a slapstick yarn of "Little Caesar"—as Robinson inevitably remains to movie goers—trying to break into Santa Barbara society. He is tired of gangs and shootings and is imbued with a devout reverence for what he and the movie people believe to be smart life.

Gross

But so gross are his manners that only a family who needs his money accepts him—at a price. He buys polo ponies from the son, becomes engaged to the daughter, and gets a worthless investment banking business from the father and his partners. Unlike Mr. Morgan's friends, he is made to pay more than the securities are worth.

When he realizes the situation, his

NEW MOVIES OF THE WEEK

WHEN STRANGERS MARRY (Columbia). Jack Holt and Lilian Bond in a "strong" drama about the Far East.

LE PETITE CAFE (Paramount). A French dialogue musical comedy with Maurice Chevalier.

NIGHT AND DAY (Gainsborough). Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge in an English musical film much above the average.

A STUDY IN SCARLET (Fox). Further adventures of Sherlock Holmes with the detective played by Reginald Owen, and Warburton Gamble as Dr. Watson.

POIL DE CAROTTE (Pathe). Beautiful and sensitive story of a lonely and misunderstood French child.

Ugly

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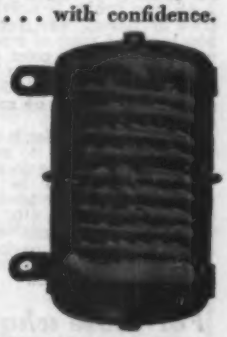

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One aspirant has interesting ideas—and a dull, uninteresting style. Another has great creative imagination but is woefully weak on structure and technique. A third has a natural knack for stringing words together—yet lacks judgment and knowledge of human behavior. In each case, success can come only after the *missing links* have been forged in.

Here, then, is the principal reason why so many promising writers fail to go ahead. Their talent is one-sided—incomplete. It needs rounding out.

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Newspaper Institute training is based on journalism—continuous writing—the sort of training that turns out more successful writers than any other experience. Newspaper-trained writers are numbered not by dozens but by hundreds.

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All your writing is individually corrected and criticized by veteran New York newspaper men—editors who have had years of experience "breaking in" new writers. They will point out those faults of style, structure or viewpoint that keep you from progressing. At the same time, they will give you constructive suggestions for *building up* and developing your natural aptitudes.

In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they sky-rocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are made with earnings of $25, $50, $100, or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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rage is overwhelming and he sends for his Chicago gang. They arrive by air forthwith and apply their beer-selling methods to the bankers who had sold their chief the bonds. Buy them back, or else—!

With an ineffectual effort to instill romance in the burlesque, Mary Astor plays a real society girl who discerned all the time the "Little Giant's" heart of gold. But the difference between her portrayal and that of Helen Vinson as the rapacious fiancee is infinitesimal.

A few good gags, Mr. Robinson's wistful attempts to acquire social graces, and a really hilarious pistol-polo game among the gangsters are all that make "The Little Giant" more than just passable.

"The Nuisance": Puts Legal Ethics to Severe Strain

So dynamic is Lee Tracy, so lovely is Madge Evans, and such a superlative "dead pan" foil is Charles Butterworth, that it is easy to overlook "The Nuisance" (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) as a most subversive film.

In it a shyster lawyer is a hero, a woman detective a heroine, a crooked, drunken doctor a lovable character, and a hard-working corporation lawyer is the villain.

Mr. Tracy is an ambulance chaser on the spot, at every accident, persuading victims to appoint him their lawyer.

The street car company provides him most business. In desperation, its lawyer hires a beautiful detective (Madge Evans) to get the goods on him. No use. They fall in love and she double crosses her employer. In a final court room scene the street car company is again confounded by a thoroughly disingenuous trick, and chicanery is triumphant.

BROADCASTS NEXT WEEK

Light face figures indicate A.M.
Black figures P.M.

	*E.T.	C.T.	M.T.	P.T.
June 3. Metropolitan Handicap. COLUMBIA	3.00	2.00	1.00	12.00
German Ambassador Hans Luther. COLUMBIA	9.15	8.15	7.15	6.15
June 4. Columbia Symphony. COLUMBIA	2.15	1.15	12.15	11.15
World's Fair Chorus. COLUMBIA, NBC—WEAF	3.30	2.30	1.30	12.30
Louis McH. Howe. NBC—WEAF	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
June 5. Secy. of Agric. Wallace. NBC—WJZ	10.15	9.15	8.15	7.15
June 6. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell. COLUMBIA	10.15	9.15	8.15	7.15
June 7. Suburban Handicap. COLUMBIA	3.00	2.00	1.00	12.00
June 9. U. S. Open Golf match. COLUMBIA	2.00	1.00	12.00	11.00

*Hours given in Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Standard Time, one hour earlier than Daylight Saving Time.

BOOKS

JOY IN LIVING: Wherein A Saucepan Defeats Depression

LITTLE MAN, WHAT NOW. By Hans Fallada. 399 pages, 86,000 words. Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.25.

"I lived from hand to mouth, and found great joy in living thus quietly with my wife and my child," Hans Fallada told his American publishers, after writing a story of two poor Germans during the recent desperate years. In his book, a family discovers the slow torture of destitution. Because it is told, not to prove a thesis, but simply and with a sense of humor, the tragedy is real.

Pinneburg and his wife, Bunny, were not conscious of national disaster or class war; all they wanted was to balance the family budget and keep a job. They could do neither.

Troubles

The things that troubled them were more essential than all the world's economic problems—whether they really had to have another saucepan; how the unfathomable customers in Mandel's store could be induced to fill Pinneburg's sales quota; what to do when the baby howled at night and they didn't know why (it was tooth number one).

Office work was a battle to stay on the payroll, while life at home became an obstacle race of little problems. First one job, then its heaven-sent successor were swept out from under their feet. But "life went on; everything did," and their spirits survived. The "Little Man" and his brave wife are strongly appealing, because no appeal is made for them.

The author has been one of his country's six million unemployed, and knows the parlous life. In the 1920s, he was clerk, bookkeeper, dealer in provisions, and potato planter—all without success. After six years of uncertainty, he found peace in matrimony, like his hero; unlike him, he found time to write and used his book royalties to buy a farm in Pomerania.

THE SEVENTIES: Pepys In Skirts Paints Lively Picture

JULIA NEWBERRY'S DIARY. 176 pages, 40,000 words. Norton, New York. $2.50.

A 16-year-old Chicago Pepys in skirts kept a diary in 1870. It was left in a brass-locked box for 54 years, and the key was lost. But a relative broke it open three years ago, and the treasure inside is now given to the public.

It is the portrait of a lass with a nimble wit, who can reproduce people, life in the old days, and her ideas about them, better than a mob of journeyman-autobiographers. The words are

as fresh as those in a friendly letter; they have been printed as she spelled them.

Julia Newberry was rich and knew everybody. She made such an impression on Gen. Phil Sheridan ("distingue, but frightfully ugly . . . he has a nice foot, & good manners, an irish accent . . . he made me a great many sweet speeches, none of which were very original") that he gave her his badge of the Army of the Shenandoah.

In Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, she was a good friend of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the first Emperor's grandnephew who was not allowed to go to war—"I don't believe he is much used to young ladies, for he treats me with the most profound respect, though he is an awful tease."

Fish

All the swells of New York were exposed to her young but trenchant eyes —"Thursday evening last I went to my first dinner party, & never in my life was I so bored. I had the illustrious Mr. Stuyvesant Fish who in spite of having a Grand-Father is little less than an idiot."

Though she was too considerate to flirt, many gentlemen courted her. Regarding love, she antedates our modern wise men with serene logic. "As for constancy, I'm afraid there is very little in the world; for as nearly all widows and widowers marry again, it is not to be supposed that people who have never been united are more faithful."

A six-year illness caused the doctors to drive her all over Europe. She found good entertainment, but preferred Chicago which she loved.

Fire

The last pages of the volume describe the news of the great Fire of 1871 as she heard it in France. Everything went, even her "beautiful studio, & the private staircase, & my room that I have looked forward to furnishing myself in pink and grey."

Some of the journal was written during her travels, some at home. Every page of it bears the mark of a sensitive nature, witty without being cruel, precocious without a hint of vanity. It is of some value for the picture it gives of a society now dead; it will be remembered for a personality never widely known and quite eclipsed for a generation.

On her last grand tour, the 23-year-old author died in Nice of a throat infection. "But all nice things in this world do come to an end," she had written, "& perhaps after all, we should not enjoy them as much, if we thought they would last forever."

She wanted to be an artist and musician, "but situated as I am, it is more than likely that I shall live a comfortable life, & die and be forgotten."

BACKWOODS: And Then, Another Redskin Bit the Dust

THE JUDAS TREE. By Neil Swanson. 360 pages, 137,000 words. Putnam's, New York. $2.50.

Invading the Fenimore Cooper period with a fresh army of words, Mr. Swanson renews the supply of backwoods drama. His novel centers about the siege of Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) during the Pontiac conspiracy of 1763—"an epic of courage that America forgot," in which two Scottish regiments played the principal part.

Arnett Leslie, Maryland major who always smiled when he fought, is the doughty hero. After a rebuffal by his fiancee, he hit the Cumberland trail with a pack-train and so came to the forks of the Ohio. There he found Diantha, pretty bond-servant, whose freedom he had once bought, unjustly reduced to her former status. He has the effrontery to take her to a regimental ball; a duel is fought over her; she is maligned and rescued.

Tomahawks

Meantime, the Indians arrive with tomahawks and whoops. The ensuing battles fill half the book, and scalps fly until relief arrives in kilts to the skirl of bagpipes.

In the end the heroine runs true to fiction form, disclosing herself as a duchess who had left home because of a tyrannous family. These characters are old veterans, and the type of the story is not unfamiliar. But the author knows his prose and settings. He carries hair-raising formula to the wilderness and brings out a romantic tale.

Now assistant managing editor of The Baltimore Sun, Mr. Swanson started early on both his writing careers. At college he worked so faithfully for the undergraduate paper that he flunked English.

Though this is his first full length novel, he says that he made a success in fiction when he was 24. Then a story on the defense of New Ulm in the Sioux massacre brought two free tickets to the Minnesota State Fair.

NEWS-WEEK'S BOOK LIST

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS. Charles A. Beard, editor. Fourteen celebrities rehearse 100 years progress in science, business, society, and the arts—a symposium background for the World's Fair. 423 pages, 147,000 words. Harpers, New York. $3.

CHICAGO'S GREAT CENTURY. Henry Justin Smith, newspaper editor and Chicagophile, writes picturesquely of the city which celebrates every depression with an exposition. 198 pages. Consolidated Publishers, Chicago. $1.

THE ALBUM. Murders in a conservative city, described by Mary Roberts Rinehart and solved with a new kind of clue. 341 pages, 117,000 words. Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $2.

WALK INTO MY PARLOUR. By Pamela Frankau. Entertaining people complicate life in England. 320 pages, 90,000 words. Morrow, New York. $2.

OUR MOVIE MADE CHILDREN. By Henry James Forman. Findings of a Motion Picture Research Council regarding the usually misleading, sometimes criminal education sponsored by this art. 284 pages, 86,000 words. Macmillan, New York. $2.50.

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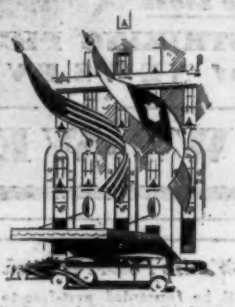

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STOP PRESS

CLAUDE, NOBLEST ROMAN

"I was tremendously impressed with the spectacle of bull-fighting," said Claude Bowers, New American Ambassador to Spain, last week. "It evoked memories of spectacles in ancient Rome."

• • •

IN OTHER WORDS

"Pecora, a term employed to designate the group of ruminating artiodactyle ungulates." Encyclopedia Britannica.

• • •

GENTLEMAN

Ernest Boyd, editor of The American Spectator, announced last week that he had hired the blonde Miss Amy Vanderbilt as advertising manager because he considered "any blonde superior to any brunette, no matter how beautiful the brunette."

• • •

AT 6 A. M. TO LOOK FOR JOBS?

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says that during the near future labor will rise.

• • •

ALL IN ITS STRIDE

"Japan accepts truce; Japan advances"—last week's headline.

• • •

EX-KAISER'S NEW LOW

On his return from a visit to the home of the former German Kaiser, Poultney Bigelow, 78-year-old author, said that the Kaiser was as financially broke as "any average newspaperman."

• • •

THE YOLK WAS ON HIM

"I'm shot," yelled a burglar caught in a Brooklyn grocery store last week. Investigation showed he had been hit by a falling egg.

• • •

RACKET TO END RACKETS

A 60-piece band will tour the country to call attention to the Junior Crusaders, the new organization formed to fight racketeers.

• • •

BRINGS DOWN THE HOUSE

Patrons enjoying a joke in a New York City restaurant raised the roof with their laughter. As their laughter subsided, the ceiling descended onto their heads.

• • •

SOUR DECISION

When Louis Malcadio, lemon peddler, was haled into Boston court for working the financial district the judge warned him: "Only bankers have a right to sell lemons on State Street."

HIGH-LIGHTS
in
NEWS-WEEK

THE FRONT PAGE

Organized like your newspaper, NEWS-WEEK gives you first news first.

Whether its setting is in Washington, New York, Peoria or Paris, there is at least one outstanding news story every week.

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Or to Wall Street where the facts and figures of the world's commercial strife tick past on paper tape as if a master tailor were forever measuring some incredible client whose girth changed with the days.

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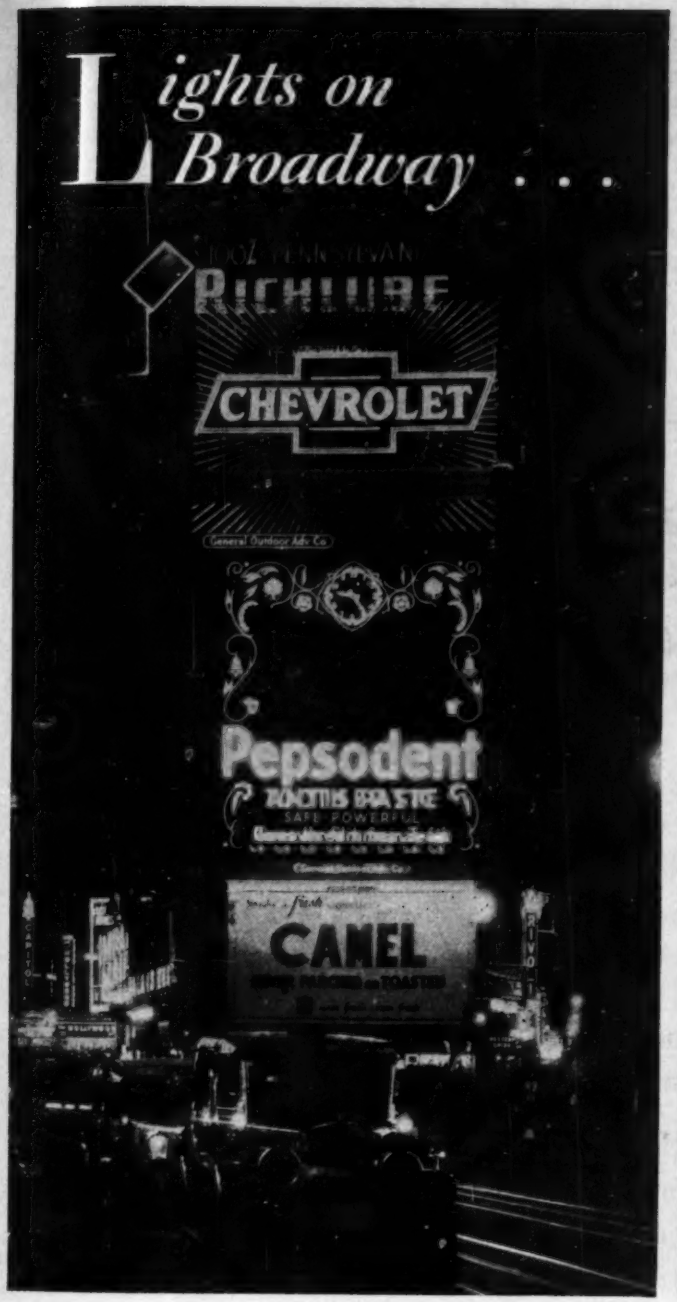

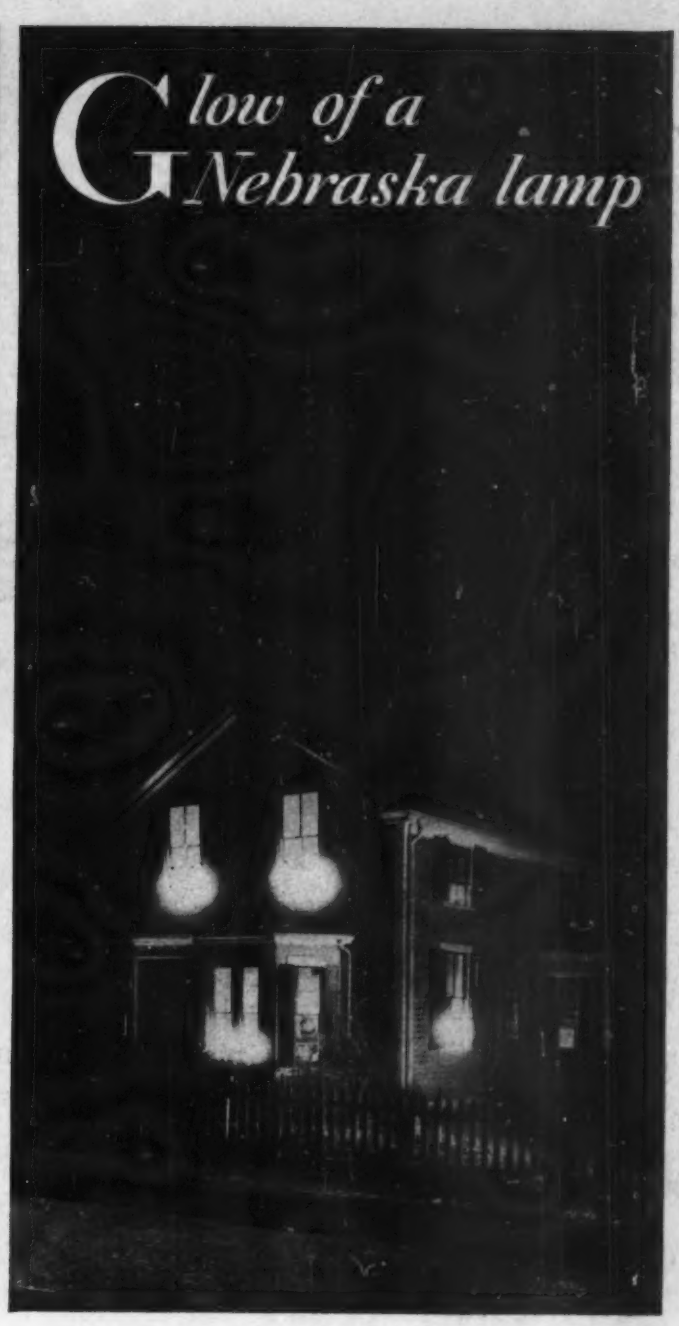

From Broadway's garrulous incandescents to the soft, mellow light of a Nebraska lamp, people are reading news . . . reading more news than ever before.

The reason is logical: never before has the general run of news come so close to our own lives, pocketbooks, futures.

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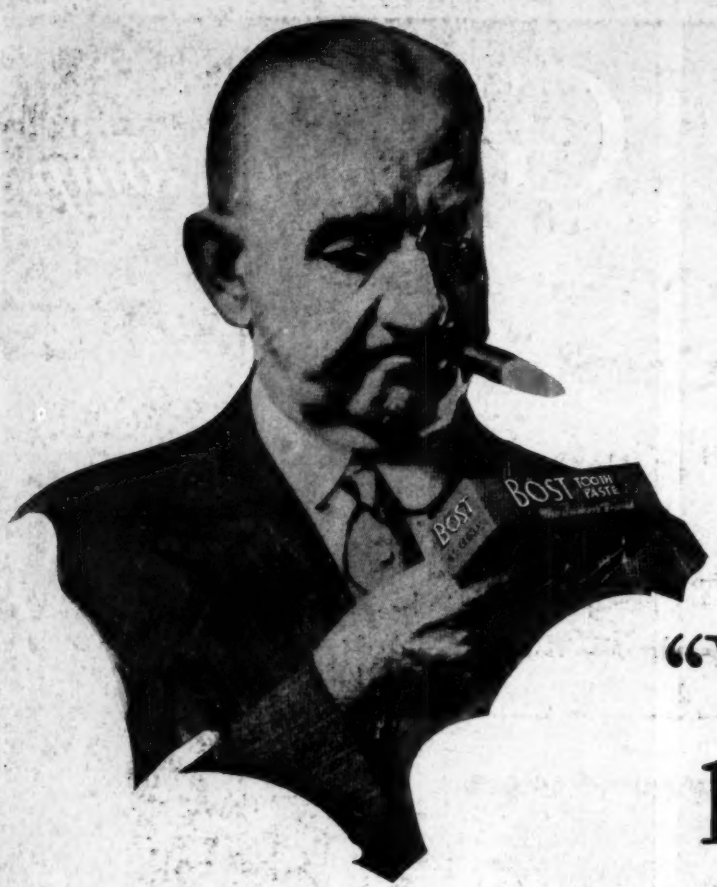

Beware Of Smoker's Teeth

"Wish I'd had this 40 years ago"

No use wishing! This man, like countless others, was born a bit too soon. The best he can do is to start right now to Bost-clean those tobacco-stained teeth of his.

Now think of yourself. If your teeth show any dingy discoloration, get right at them. Don't waste a day. Bost for yours. And won't you bless the day that Dr. Bost started on his quest for a new and different dentifrice that would really be the smoker's friend.

If your teeth still are in perfect condition—keep 'em that way. Give them a Bost brushing three times a day. Bost uses an innocent oil to *dissolve* stain from your teeth. It has no abrasives of any kind. Its action is dental—its effect amazing. Try it, why don't you? There's nothing like it. You'll like two things—the way your teeth look and the way your mouth tastes. Use the coupon.

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